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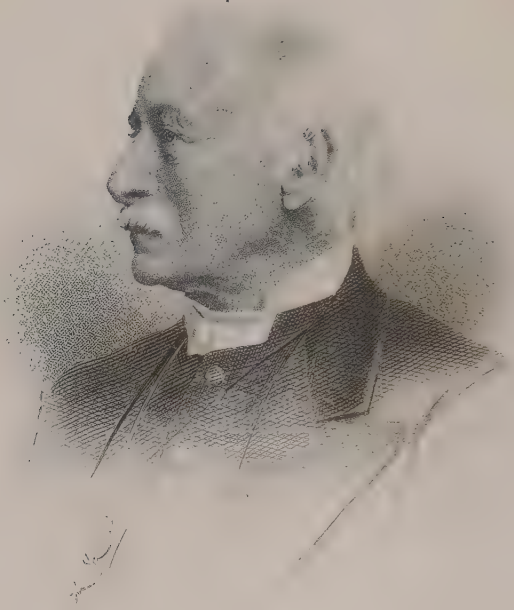

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John Lane

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BY JOHN LORD, LL.D.

THE WORLD'S HEROES AND MASTER MINDS

NEW YORK
JAMES CLARKE & COMPANY

BEACON LIGHTS OF HISTORY.

By JOHN LORD, LL.D.,

AUTHOR OF "THE OLD ROMAN WORLD," "MODERN EUROPE," ETC., ETC.

VOLUME XV.

GENERAL INDEX.
TOPICAL QUESTIONS.
THE WORLD'S HISTORY:
A CHRONOLOGICAL VIEW.

NEW YORK:
JAMES CLARKE AND CO.

religion, laws, learning, arts,

Special 00020016
904 Lord, John
L866b Beacon lights of history
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Yung Wing, Chinese students sent abroad for education under, **xiv**, 285.

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"Zambesi, Narrative of an Expedition to," Livingstone's, **xiv**, 318.
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Zedekiah.—Last king of Judah and Jerusalem (598-586 B. C.?), under the conqueror Nebuchadnezzar, **ii**, 356-360; carried captive to Babylon, 362.

Zend-Avesta, Persian, Bible of the Parsees and Zoroastrians, **i**, 32, 56, 57, 59-61, 70, 320.

Zeno.—(Died about 264 B. C.) Greek philosopher, **i**, 131; founder of the Stoics, 231; birth and parentage, 231; his teaching, 231-234.

Zeus.—Chief Greek god, **i**, 44, 48, 49, 80, 110; supreme in celestial hierarchy, 114, 120, 121; temple of, at Olympia, 124.

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Zeuxis, Greek painter.—(*Circa* close of the 5th cent. B. C.) **i**, 308; **iii**, 135-137.

Zimmermann, J. Georg von.—(1728-95.) Swiss physician, **xiii**, 411.

Zion, Isaiah predicts glories of, **ii**, 320, 321; Mount, heathen foreigners in citadel of, 389.

Zollverein, German Customs' Union (1839), **x**, 266, 267, 269, 294.

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Zoroaster (Zarathushtra). — (6th century B. C.?) Founder of Perso-Iranian national religion, **i**, 56; composes "Gâthâs" or Zend-Avesta hymns, 57, 59, 61, 63, 64.

Zurich, Switzerland, Reformed doctrines established in, **vi**, 338.

Zurich opera, **xiv**, 47.

Zwingli, Ulrich. — (1484-1531.) Swiss reformer, **vi**, 338, 347.

From a daguerreotype

JOHN LORD, AT FORTY-FIVE

TOPICAL QUESTIONS

FOR CLUBS AND CLASSES.

By John R. Howard.

TO THE READER

OF

BEACON LIGHTS OF HISTORY.

THE following Topical Questions, which form the outline of study for the use of Clubs, as well as of the individual student, have been arranged with a view to facilitating the study of History and Biography among busy men and women.

Our attention was first called to this new field of usefulness for Dr. Lord's Lectures (the fruit of sixty years' study and research) by letters which we received from several Clubs, whose members had been quick to see the value of "Beacon Lights of History" for their special work.

After consulting with Club leaders and other prominent literary men and women, all of whom were enthusiastic in their commendations of the idea of giving readers of the "Beacon Lights" a definite plan of study, consisting of topical questions on the Lectures, we decided to prepare a series of Questions for the benefit of any purchaser of the "Beacon Lights of History" who might desire it. The questions are by no means exhaustive of the Lectures, being intended only to furnish an outline of study. The reader will see by looking them over that they do, however, cover the more salient points of each subject treated.

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We shall at all times be pleased to hear from any of our subscribers who wish to express opinions regarding this great work, and from Clubs who have made use of the "Topical Questions" method of study.

THE PUBLISHERS.

VOL. I.

THE OLD PAGAN CIVILIZATIONS.

ANCIENT RELIGIONS . . . { Egyptian, Assyrian, Babylonian, Persian.

1. Why is religion to be considered first, in studying civilizations?

2. What was the underlying principle of the Egyptian religion?

3. Name the eight chief gods, and some of the others.

4. What was the principal belief, and what the character of the people who accepted it?

5. What of the priests? The ritual?

6. What distinctive belief led to the preservation of bodies after death?

7. What is said of the animal worship?

8. Why did Moses teach the Jews nothing concerning life after death?

9. What powers were worshipped by the Assyrians, and who was their chief god? Who in Babylon?

10. Who were the Phœnicians, and what influence had they on the Jews? How was their chief god named?

11. What two trios or trinities of gods were looked up to by these Mesopotamian nations?

12. What of the minor gods?

13. What of the goddesses or female gods?

14. Name the one characteristic common to all the religions of antiquity, and its various methods of observance.

15. What is said of priestly power?

16. Why was idolatry a necessary consequence of polytheism?

17. What has become of all these old religions, except the Jewish?

18. Who and what were the Persians?

19. What is said of their qualities and customs?

20. Who and what was Zoroaster, and what his era?

21. What is the Zend-Avesta?

22. Describe the distinctive principle of the religion of Zoroaster.

23. Under what form and general symbol did the Persians worship the Supreme Good?

24. What kinship is seen between the Persian and the Hebrew religions, and what doctrine are the Jews supposed to have derived from the Zoroastrians?

25. What influence did Persian theories have upon Christian theologians, and what is common to the religions of Zoroaster and Christ?

RELIGIONS OF INDIA . . Brahmanism and Buddhism.

1. Why is Buddhism a matter of present interest; and why must Brahmanism be first considered?

2. What is the age of Brahmanism, and how have modern scholars been able to ascertain its early forms?

3. How have the origins of the Indo-European races (name them) been traced to a common stock?

4. What is believed to have been the original seat of the race; what has been learned of their ways of life,—and how?

5. What is the earliest form of worship found in written records, and what did the author think of it, as being primitive, or a corrupt derivation? Illustrate.

6. Tell of the coming of the Aryans, the writing of the Vedic hymns, and what they indicate as to the religion.

7. When did Brahmanism appear, under what form, and with what teaching as to Deity and the soul of man?

8. Give some ideas from the laws of Menu, as quoted: as to sensuality; religious devotion; falsehood; purification; marital fidelity of widows; God in man.

9. What was the early spirit of Brahmanism, and how did it become corrupted?

10. What lofty peculiarities had it?

11. How did the form of sacrifices probably originate, and how did it grow corrupt?

12. What is said of the intellectual power and results of the Brahmans?

13. Describe the degenerated state of Brahmanism 600 years before Christ.

14. Who was Buddha? What does this name mean?

15. Give an account of the youth and early experiences of this prince till he met the Shâman.

16. What was his first attempt to find spiritual peace, and its result?

17. Describe his "enlightenment," under the Bôdhi tree.

18. What life did he now embrace; and what was the sum of his teaching?

19. Describe the spread of his doctrines and religion in India and China; its treatment, and the result.

20. What was at first the practical aim of Buddhism; and what is its philosophical or speculative religion—as to man; as to Deity?

21. Define Nirvana; and explain the doctrine of re-birth or transmigration of souls.

22. What lack appears in Buddhism, as a religion for suffering humanity?

23. What great truths do its teachings embody?

24. How is Buddha estimated by the author?

25. Give some of Buddha's quoted sayings.

26. What were his rules and principles?

27. Compare Buddhism with Brahmanism; show the result of the Buddhism of to-day.

28. How does the author of the Buddhist catechism summarize its teachings?

29. Why has Buddhism failed in elevation of the peoples?

THE GREEK-ROMAN RELIGION . . . . { Classic Mythology.

1. What was the essential peculiarity of the Greek ideas of divinity?

2. Why is that religion called "mythology"; what were the priests; what, the objects of worship?

3. Why was the spirit of this religion joyous and cheerful; how was it celebrated?

4. What was the general character of the Greek polytheism?

5. What were the probable sources of Greek mythology? How did it begin, and in what did it end?

6. How did the Roman gods differ at first from those of Greece, and how did the latter conceptions corrupt the former?

7. Tell of the Greek Zeus (Roman *Jupiter);* Poseidon *(Neptune);* Apollo; Hephæstus *(Vulcan);* Ares *(Mars);* Hermes *(Mercury);* Hera *(Juno);* Athene *(Minerva);* Artemis *(Diana);* Aphrodite *(Venus);* Hestia *(Vesta);* Demeter *(Ceres).*

8. What other gods and goddesses are mentioned besides the twelve Olympians named above?

9. What of the innumerable minor deities?

10. Show the consistency of the character and worship of all these divinities.

11. What of immortality, and the helpful powers of these gods? Tell of Saint Augustine's contrast of Paganism with Christianity, and why the latter was joyfully accepted by the common people of the old Pagan world.

12. Describe the festivals and their utility; compare with Hebraism and Roman Catholicism; and quote Gibbon's acute remark.

13. How were duties and religious truths taught to the people? What is said of the common virtues among all civilized peoples?

14. What, then, is the difference between a Pagan and a Christian people?

15. What bearing had the Greek philosophers on religion?

16. How did St. Augustine give the final blow to Paganism in the Roman world?

17. In what sense were the early Greeks religious?

18. What difference was there between the Greek and the Roman religions?

19. What is said of the household gods in Rome; the pontiffs or priests; the festivals?

20. How did the secondary and minor Roman deities differ from those of Greece?

21. As Roman faith in the gods declined, what increased?
22. What effect did religion have upon Roman lives?
23. What awful indictment did the shrewd and travelled Paul make against the Romans?

CONFUCIUS . . . . . Sage and Moralist.

1. When and where did Confucius appear? What were his name and parentage?
2. Describe the early condition of China, and its decline in political and moral life.
3. Tell of the youth and early life of Confucius, his changes of vocation, his travels.
4. What did he on his return, and how did he enter and pursue official public life?
5. Why did he leave office; and what did he thereafter?
6. What of his latter days, and death?
7. How are his personal habits described?
8. How was he regarded after his death? What did he say of himself?
9. What writings did he leave; and to what kind of matters did he confine his attention?
10. Quote some of his sayings.
11. Tell what he said about perfect virtue; benevolence; friendship; resentment of injuries; superiority of the ancients; girls, and servants.
12. How was his teaching of reverence to ancestors related to stability of institutions; and how has his influence been felt in the government and among the people?
13. What did Confucius teach about God, Heaven, and Prayer?
14. In "The Great Learning," what is the first step toward perfection? What the next? What is the height of virtue?
15. Give the position of Confucius with regard to woman.
16. What was his idea of Government, as to its objects and methods?

17. What is said of his consistency in action and doctrine, his character?

18. Give an idea of his literary labors.

19. How was he honored after death, and why were his teachings welcome at the same time to the aristocratic rulers and the democratic people?

20. What do you think of the "merit-system" of public office, on the principles of Confucius, as opposed to the "spoils-system,"—is it aristocratic or democratic? Which system gives the best chance to the greatest number?

21. Who was Lao-Tse, and what did he teach?

22. What are the three religions of China?

23. What two religions have gradually displaced the ancient religions of the world, except in India and China; and why are they likely to gain the ground even in those two countries?

ANCIENT PHILOSOPHY . . . . Seeking after Truth.

1. In what two realms were the ancient Greeks the superiors of all the moderns? Show how, in the second department mentioned.

2. How did the Romans add to the glory of Greek art, literature, and philosophy?

3. Wherein did the Greek philosophies differ from the metaphysical speculations of India?

4. Who was the first notable philosopher in Greece; what great question did he attempt to solve, and how?

5. In what did his disciple Anaximenes differ from him?

6. What further step was taken by Diogenes of Apollonia?

7. What was the theory held by Heraclitus?

8. Wherein did Anaxagoras find the *primum mobile*—the moving force—of Nature, and how did he apply the theory?

9. The above named were the Ionian philosophers. Anaximander, of the mathematical school of philosophers, born before Thales, took a different view of the origin of things. What was it?

10. When did Pythagoras appear? What was his career and what were his ethical principles?

11. What was his central philosophic principle, and how was it applied?

12. What, then, was the tendency of his speculation, as related to the idea of God?

13. In what did the Ionic philosophers seek to find the first principle of all things? In what the Pythagoreans? Who was the founder of the Eleatics, and what was their characteristic?

14. What did Xenophanes teach as to Deity and Polytheism? How did he treat the poetic tales of the gods? How did the all-pervading creative Power seem to him?

15. What is said of Parmenides of Elea; his main thought; the great distinction he drew between kinds of knowledge?

16. What pupil of Parmenides invented dialectics, in the sense of logical discussion by dialogue?

17. When came Empedocles of this same school, and what sublime doctrine did he advance?

18. What characteristics were common to all these philosophers? Illustrate.

19. What was the outcome of the philosophic schools, and in Athens what condition of mind followed the Persian War?

20. Who and what were the Sophists?

21. What did they teach, and how did their sceptical methods prepare the way for better philosophies? What service did they render to literature; Protagoras; Prodicus; Gorgias?

22. Where and when did Socrates appear? Describe him.

23. What were his lines of thought? What was his method?

24. Who were pupils of Socrates; which of them founded the School of the Cynics (dog-like snarlers), and what were their notions?

25. Tell of the birth and education of Plato.

26. What was his great distinction?

27. Explain his doctrine of Ideas.

28. What does Emerson say of Plato: as to the range of speculation; originality; combination of Asia and Europe; creation; spiritual sight?

29. Who and what was Aristotle? What did he write about? How did he differ from his master, Plato?

30. Describe his system of logic.

31. What is said of the Sceptics? Of Epicurus and the Epicureans? Of Zeno and the Stoics?

32. How does Dr. Lord summarize the efforts of philosophy under Socrates, Plato, Aristotle, Epicurus, the Stoics?

33. What of Roman philosophers, especially of Cicero; of Epictetus; of Marcus Aurelius?

SOCRATES . . . . . Original Genius in Philosophy.

1. What does the world owe to Socrates, and what was his relation to other great men of his time?

2. Give some account of the times in which he lived.

3. Tell of his birth, youth, and characteristics.

4. What was his method of instruction by conversation?

5. How was he regarded by the philosophers of other schools, and what were his defects?

6. Tell about his wife, Xantippè, and his pupils and associates.

7. How did his method revolutionize philosophy?

8. What was his aim, as shown by his celebrated "definitions"?

9. Who and what were the Ionian philosophers?

10. Why did Socrates reject their material speculations and turn to the establishment of moral truths?

11. How did he illustrate his philosophy in the ethics of his own life?

12. With what other great religious teachers is he compared?

13. What was his idea of inspiration?

14. What discrimination did he make between happiness and pleasure?

15. What seem to be his ideas of God, and what his relations to the gods of his time and country?

16. In what respects did he surpass some great Christian teachers?

17. Why and how was he persecuted?
18. Tell of his trial and execution.
19. What has been the fate of his philosophy and his fame?

PHIDIAS . . . . . Greek Art.

1. In this historical, rather than critical, survey of Greek art, Phidias is selected as the text, because he was the chief artist of the culminating period of Grecian glory. What period was it, and what were the works of Phidias?
2. What is Art—that the word may be applied to such differing things as eloquence, style in writing, music, architecture, sculpture, and painting?
3. What, besides the contemplation of beauty, has served as inspiration to Art?
4. What was the earliest expression of Art; in what countries; and what were its chief characteristics?
5. What nation first gave expression to the element of beauty in Art?
6. What were the characteristics of the Dorian architecture, and what was its most perfect example?
7. What distinguished the Ionic and the Corinthian orders?
8. What were the general principles of all Greek architecture?
9. Where did sculpture arise, and how were the Greeks related to it?
10. Name some of the famous Grecian statues.
11. What of the origin of painting?
12. Name some of the famous Greek painters, and their works.
13. How and why did the Greeks succeed in the matter of style in writing?
14. What modern nations are most artistic in style of writing?
15. What are the limitations, and what is the value, of Art?

EARLY LITERARY GENIUS . Greek and Roman Classics.

1. What is said of ancient literature in Egypt; Babylonia; India; China?
2. Why are the literatures of Greece and Rome of interest to us?
3. In poetry, tell something of Homer and his work.
4. What of the Greek lyric poets?
5. Tell of the dramatic poets—Æschylus, Sophocles, Euripides.
6. How did Comedy arise? Tell of Aristophanes.
7. What was the inspiration of poetry among the Romans? Who was their first poet?
8. Tell of Nevius; Plautus; Terence; Varias, and other dramatists.
9. In epic poetry, what is said of Virgil and his work?
10. Who was the great lyric poet of Rome? Describe his writings.
11. Tell of Catullus, and Lucretius.
12. How is Ovid characterized? Tibullus? Propertius?
13. Who was the first Roman satirist? Tell of Horace; Persius; and especially, Juvenal.
14. In prose writing among the Greeks, who was the first and great historian? Give an account of him, his qualifications, his style, his fame.
14. What of Thucydides? Xenophon?
15. What class of writers came earliest, both in Greece and Rome? Why should this be?
16. Who was the first great Roman historian? Tell of him, his career, his literary work.
17. Sketch the qualities of Julius Cæsar, as a historian.
18. In mentioning Livy, what is said of the positions occupied by historians generally?
19. What is recounted of Livy's work?
20. Tell of Tacitus, and his historical labor.
21. What does Dr. Lord think about style in historical writing? Illustrate.
22. How, after all, must historians vary, to serve different uses?

23. When and how does eloquence in public address arise?
24. In Athens, tell of Pericles; Peisistratus; Isocrates; Lysias.
25. Give an account of the career and oratorical excellences of Demosthenes.
26. What is said of Roman orators?
27. Tell of the life, labors, and eloquence of Cicero.
28. What of his style?
29. In philosophy: give some idea of Varro; Seneca.
30. Tell of Quintilian, the rhetorician and critic.
31. What line of literature was followed by the Greek Lucian?
32. How do Pagan countries compare with Christian nations in literary accomplishment, and what inference is drawn as to the mission of Christianity?

VOL. II.

JEWISH HEROES AND PROPHETS.

ABRAHAM . . . . . Religious Faith.

1. Why is Abraham to be regarded as the most august character in history?

2. When did he appear?

3. What was the condition of civilization at that time—material, and spiritual?

4. What were his birthplace, his original name, and his family?

5. What was the "call" of Abram?

6. Do you think him to have been supernaturally inspired? Give reasons.

7. Whither did he first go, how long did he stay, and whither did he then proceed?

8. Tell something of the country and peoples he found and his relations with them.

9. What of his journey to Egypt, and his relations with his nephew, Lot?

10. In what was the greatness promised to his descendants to consist, and how did they, the posterity of Noah's son Shem, differ from the posterity of Ham and Japhet?

11. Wherein lay Abram's greatness, and how does the author define it?

12. What was the first trial of Abram's faith, and what was its outcome?

13. What was the second trial, and what its result?

14. How did the ancient world regard religious sacrifice?

15. How does Dr. Trumbull explain this idea, and the "blood covenant"?

16. What distinction might justify Abraham's sacrifice of his son, while it would to-day be an immoral act?

17. Why, then, was it a difficult thing for Abraham to do?

18. Describe the scene.

19. What is our special interest in this man?

20. What faults and what virtues did his general conduct show?

21. Whether or not Abraham understood the divine promises which he believed he had received from God, what actual events have come to pass, exalting his posterity among other races of men?

JOSEPH . . . . . Israel in Egypt.

1. Who was Joseph, and when and where is he supposed to have been born?

2. What did his brothers do to him, and why?

3. How does the author view the Providential overruling of evil for good, and how does he illustrate it further?

4. Sketch the fortunes of Joseph in Egypt.

5. Why is it possible that such a career for a Hebrew could take place under the Shepherd Kings of Egypt?

6. What did Joseph do when the land was threatened and visited by famine?

7. When did two similar famines occur in Egypt, since the time of Christ?

8. Give some idea of the religion of ancient Egypt: the priests; the beliefs in God (and why the people were degraded, if there was a belief in One God); the sacrifices.

9. What was the civilization?

10. Relate Joseph's experience with his brothers, the sons of Jacob, when they came to Egypt to buy corn.

11. When Joseph told Pharaoh of the coming of his brothers what did the monarch say, and what was the result?

12. Tell of the death of the Patriarch Jacob.

13. How long did Joseph live, and what is related of his last days, death, and burial?

14. What was his character and career, and what great European Prime Ministers does he resemble?

15. With what Jews is he compared, and what is said of his services to Egypt, and his supreme mission?

16. What reckonings are made of the story of Israel in Egypt, and who was the Pharaoh of the Exodus?

17. Describe the vicinity of Zoan, in the Israelitish land of Goshen.

18. What did the Israelites learn in Egypt?

19. What is said of the usefulness of Egyptian civilization to them as compared with other nations who might have been their masters and teachers?

MOSES . . . . . Hebrew Jurisprudence.

1. In what characters does Moses stand out as a wonderful man?

2. How was the jealousy of the Egyptians towards the Israelites aroused and manifested?

3. Tell of the origin, birth, education and Egyptian career of Moses.

4. After killing the Egyptian overseer, whither did he go, and why was a season of retirement necessary for one who meditated the great things that he had in mind?

5. Describe this land, and the occupations of Moses there for forty years.

6. What of special value in his future undertaking did Moses learn in Midian?

7. Tell briefly of his call to the work, with Aaron, and their success.

8. What of the Israelites, and the ability of Moses in managing them?

9. What is the special work with which the name of Moses is identified, influencing all future time?

10. Tell briefly of the two primal lines of obligation resting on mankind, as set forth in the Decalogue.

11. Into what other national codes do the principles of the Ten Commandments enter?

12. In what regard does Dr. Lord think Moses superior to the theologians and philosophers?

13. How does the Mosaic legislation differ from the teachings of great Pagan moralists? And as to what two things do we see his authority and influence?

14. What was the Ceremonial or Ritualistic Law intended

to especially impress on the Jews, and how was this brought about?

15. What does the author say of rites and ceremonies in religion?

16. How is the absence of all teaching about the future state, in the Mosaic legislation, accounted for?

17. What is said of Immortality, as referred to in the Old Testament and by certain Pagan philosophers?

18. What was the primary intent of the Social and Civil Code of the Mosaic legislation?

19. How was this illustrated in the Jewish customs and history?

20. What of the kingly power among the Jews—what was its recognized source of authority?

21. Tell of the humanity and wisdom of the Jewish social economy as to slaves; education; land; woman and domestic life?

22. What does the author think concerning the divine inspiration of Moses?

23. What does he say of Science and Revelation?

24. How does he argue for the divine authority of the acts and words of Moses?

25. What does he think would be the consequence of denying the inspiration of Moses?

26. What is said of the disinterestedness of Moses; his eloquence; his patience; his majesty; his efficiency; his humility?

27. When and how did Moses die?

28. Read the stanza towards the close, descriptive of Moses, and the others on the last two pages. They are from a poem entitled "The Burial of Moses," by Mrs. Cecil Frances Alexander, an English writer.

SAMUEL . . . . . Hebrew Theocracy, Under Judges.

1. How is Samuel characterized?
2. What was the condition of Israel when he lived?
3. What portions of Canaan still remained in the possession of the Canaanites?
4. What was the result on the Israelites of the years of fighting?
5. Tell of Samuel's life, down to the battle of Mizpeh.
6. What were the Israelitish "Judges"? Give Ewald's description of how they arose.
7. What was Samuel's custom, as a ruler?
8. What is said of his sons, and of the exceptional fall of good men's sons in general?
9. What work was laid upon Samuel?
10. How did he set about it?
11. What is said of his School of the Prophets, and of his combination of political and religious leadership?
12. What great change in Jewish government occurred under Samuel, and what did Samuel fear from it?
13. After taking counsel from God, what did Samuel say to the people, when they demanded a King?
14. What was the result, and what limitations were set to the King's power?
15. Why did the people prefer kingly tyranny, with order, to the rude independence of the days of the Judges?
16. How did the peculiar position of their territory justify them in the desire for a monarch?
17. Who chose the King, and in what manner was it done? How was the choice made known?
18. How was it finally ratified?
19. Tell of Samuel's farewell address.
20. What was Saul's first offense?
21. What was his second, and what justification is offered for the command of the prophet in the name of Jehovah to utterly destroy certain tribes and individuals?
22. What did Samuel say and do, in relation to Saul and to his successor? Name the latter.
23. How did power and prosperity affect Saul?

24. Give a sketch of the origin and history of the Philistines.

25. What was the ending of Samuel's career?

26. In what directions of public life did the functions of the Hebrew prophet find activity?

27. As the first of the great prophets after Moses, what was not and what was the line of truth committed to the prophet Samuel, and what were his peculiar excellences?

DAVID . . . . . Israelitish Conquests.

1. Why is the life of David difficult to portray? Give the author's opening summary showing the contradictions in his career.

2. Tell of his birth and youth.

3. Sketch his relations with King Saul, down to the death of the King.

4. About what was the date of David's accession to royal rule, and what were the early circumstances of his dominion?

5. Tell of Ishbosheth, Abner and Joab.

6. What was David's attitude towards the son of Saul and the son of Jonathan, and what trait in his character is thus illustrated?

7. When and how did David succeed to the rule of all Israel?

8. What was the first great act of his reign, and its consequences?

9. What was the second notable event, and how was it effected?

10. What of David's wife, the daughter of Saul?

11. How did David now organize his kingdom? Who were the heads of departments?

12. What were the King's domestic relations?

13. What his warlike habits, and the condition of neighboring Powers?

14. Tell of the war with Moab; with Ammon; with Edom.

15. What was David's one heinous sin, involving other

crimes; and what is said of the conditions favoring temptation?

16. How was his great transgression pointed out to him, and what is said of his repentance?

17. What says Edward Irving of David's fall and penitence?

18. How does the author suggest an explanation of the alleged sinfulness of David's taking a census of the people—a thing deemed so necessary and useful in our time?

19. What troubles did David have, in his own family?

20. What disturbances in his kingdom?

21. What distinction is made between the inevitable retribution which men's sins prepare for them, and the "new heart" which repentance gains?

22. What is said of David's last years, and of the great wealth which he gave to Solomon for the building of the Temple?

23. In spite of the troubles of his latter reign, what great qualities had David as a man and a sovereign?

24. What is said of his piety, and why can he be said to have been "a man after God's own heart"?

25. The author gives some illustrations of David's personal qualities; recount them.

26. What special cause had his nation, and have all Christian nations, to remember David with gratitude?

27. What is said of the Psalms of David (this, of course, referring not only to those which he personally wrote, but also to those which he gathered, and the later ones added by unknown hands to the Psalmody of Israel)?

SOLOMON . . . . . The Glory of the Monarchy.

1. What were the parentage and education of Solomon, and what the condition of affairs when he became King over Israel?

2. What were his first acts, as monarch?

3. Relate the circumstances of his dream, and his choice of blessings.

4. Describe the kingdom inherited by Solomon.

5. What did the young King himself do to promote the prosperity and safety of his dominions?

6. What was his first mistake?

7. What was his second, and how was its evil influence shown?

8. What great enterprise did he successfully carry out?

9. Describe the Temple of Solomon.

10. What is said of its cost?

11. Describe its dedication.

12. What is said of the Festivals?

13. Tell of some of the other great works erected by Solomon.

14. Show the various demands upon the royal exchequer, and the methods of raising revenue that were adopted.

15. What was the result of this era of extravagance on the nation?

16. What does the author say of Solomon at this stage of his career?

17. How is he contrasted with David, his father?

18. What was the influence of his reign, as a whole, upon the Hebrew people?

19. What great service did he render to humanity, and what distinction does the author draw between the lives and the works of certain men?

20. How does Dr. Lord discuss "The Song of Songs"?

21. What does he say of the "Proverbs"?

22. How are they compared with the sayings of Socrates and the works of Bacon and Shakespeare?

23. In what way does the book of "Ecclesiastes" contrast with the "Proverbs"? What is their general tone?

24. What are its final utterances?

25. What is the fundamental truth to be deduced from this book?

26. Exemplify the vanity of worldly success by the mention of illustrious men and the end of their careers.

ELIJAH . . . . . Division of the Jewish Kingdom.

1. What happened after the death of Solomon, and under whose leadership?
2. Where did the new ruler establish his capital, and what gross error did he commit?
3. What says Stanley of "the sin of Jeroboam the son Nebat"?
4. What happened in the kingdom of Judah?
5. Describe the northern kingdom of Israel.
6. Give brief sketch of its kings, down to Ahab and his wife.
7. What were the relations between the King and his Queen? Describe Jezebel.
8. Who and what was Elijah, and how did he first appear?
9. What then occurred?
10. How many Israelites were left who had not bent the knee to Baal, and how many remaining prophets of Jehovah?
11. Describe the famine, and Elijah's experience with the woman of Sarepta.
12. What was the mission of Obadiah, and what its result?
13. Tell of the interview between Elijah and King Ahab.
14. What test did Elijah propose as to whether Baal or Jehovah was God, and how did it work?
15. What did Elijah do and say? Tell of the coming of the rain.
16. What did Ahab then do, and what did Jezebel?
17. What effect did this have on Elijah?
18. How does the author describe Elijah and his mission?
19. Relate Elijah's experience in the rocky cave of Sinai.
20. Tell of the calling of Elisha. Describe him.
21. Why could not Ahab get possession of Naboth's vineyard?
22. Why and how did the Jews, after the fall of Jerusalem, grow to be money lenders and bankers?
23. How did Jezebel contrive to get Naboth's vineyard?

24. Tell of Elijah's appearance before the King, and his denunciation.

25. How did Ahab come to his death?

26. Who succeeded him, and who controlled his successor?

27. Tell of Ahaziah's death and his successor.

28. Who and what was Jehu? Describe his career.

29. How did Jezebel die?

30. Relate the departure of Elijah.

ISAIAH . . . . . National Degeneracy.

1. Tell something of the history of the kingdom of Judah from the revolt of Jeroboam, when the kingdom was divided, down to Uzziah.

2. Since the early enemies of the Hebrews had been conquered by Saul and David, what greater power had arisen to threaten them? Tell of some of their invasions of Palestine.

3. Under the prudent kings of Judah and the kingdom's prosperity, what evils arose among the people?

4. What great man appeared in King Uzziah's reign? Describe him and his life.

5. After Uzziah's death, what two great events occurred during the career of Isaiah?

6. What of Ahaz, the Samarians, Isaiah and the Assyrians?

7. Tell of Hezekiah's reign, revolt, and submission to Assyria.

8. What happened during the second revolt and invasion?

9. The Ninevites having gone, what evils did Isaiah now set himself to denounce and combat?

10. What two main points stand out in his preaching?

11. What does the author say of the principles underlying Isaiah's prophecies, and their exemplification in history?

12. To mention some details: What does the prophet announce as to Judah and Ephraim (the southern and northern kingdoms)?

13. What about his view of other nations—Assyria, Babylon? And what has been the fact of history?

14. What did he say of Moab? Of Egypt? Of Tyre?

15. How does the author compare Isaiah with Burke, Webster, and Carlyle?

16. After denouncing all these peoples, what does the prophet hope and believe for Judah?

17. Give some account of his teaching as to repentance and forgiveness.

18. Describe the prophecies as to the Messiah.

19. In what particular was Isaiah superior, in comprehension of the Messiah's mission, to the people of the time of Christ?

20. What theory concerning the author of the prophecies of Isaiah has arisen, by reason of the marked contrast between the earlier denunciatory portions and the later ones of mercy, forgiveness, and glorious redemption?

21. How does Dr. Lord trace the beginnings of Isaiah's prophecy of "salvation, peace, the glory of Zion," in the advancement of Christianity in the world?

JEREMIAH . . . . . The Fall of Jerusalem.

1. How does the author briefly describe the career of Jeremiah?

2. What were the prophet's character, utterances, and manner of life?

3. Tell of his origin, and of the condition of the kingdom of Judah in his youth.

4. What did he have to say of national politics?

5. Who united with Jeremiah for pushing a popular reform, and how did they go about it?

6. What did the young King Josiah do?

7. Tell of the great festival of the Passover, and its new celebration.

8. How much effect did all this have on the people, and on Jeremiah's relation to them?

9. Relate the account of Josiah's war, and death.

10. What influences survived him?

11. Describe the relapse of the people into heathenism under Shallum, the son of Josiah.

12. What were the utterances of Jeremiah, and what did his enemies plot against him?

13. Describe Jeremiah's reception of their persecution, and his denunciation of divine wrath.

14. How was he treated by Pashur, the governor of the Temple, and what was his response?

15. What parallels to these denunciations does Dr. Lord suppose, and recall?

16. Tell of the fall of Nineveh and the rise of Babylon.

17. How did Jeremiah try to make more effective his warnings for reform, and with what effect?

18. How were his utterances preserved, and what message did he send to Jehoiakim, the King?

19. What was the fate of the King, and how did it come about?

20. Why is the fate of this small nation, the Hebrews, important in the history of the world?

21. What happened to them under Jehoiachin, son of Jehoiakim?

22. Whom did Nebuchadnezzar appoint as ruler of Judah, after he had carried off King Jehoiachin and the others? And what was his state of mind, as between Egypt and Babylon?

23. What was Jeremiah's urgent advice, and how did he emphasize it to the ambassadors of neighboring nations seeking alliance against Babylon?

24. Tell of Zedekiah's embassy to Babylon, Jeremiah's letter to the Jewish exiles there, and Ezekiel's counsels among them.

25. Describe the final fate of the rebellious Jews, and their King and his family. When was this?

26. What had become of Jeremiah during the siege, and what after that?

JUDAS MACCABAEUS . Jewish Commonwealth Restored.

In the history of the Jews, between the records of the Old and the New Testaments, there is a gap of some hundreds of years, bridged by fourteen Books or Scriptures, regarded as of doubtful authority. The Roman Catholic Council of Trent (1545-6) included all but three of these in the sacred canon; but the German and English reformers grouped them in their Bible under the name "Apocrypha" *(hidden—doubtful)*, as being not authoritative, although profitable for instruction. These books are the chief source of information concerning the topic of the present lecture.

1. What was the condition of the Hebrew nation and its country, on its return from Babylon under permission of Cyrus (about 530 B. C.)?

2. What effect had their captivity among the heathen upon their moral and religious life? Tell of the Pharisees.

3. Who were the Sadducees, and what were their ideas?

4. Tell of the Synagogue; the Sanhedrin.

5. What is said of the growth of sacred literature and national character during the uneventful two hundred years after the return from Babylon and Persia?

6. What of the Persians during this period, and the interference with the sacred rulers of the Jews by Bagoses, the Persian Satrap of Syria?

7. Who conquered the Persians?

8. What was the condition of the Jews at Alexandria and in Palestine under Ptolemy, King of Egypt?

9. How did Palestine pass under the rule of Antiochus and his successors; why was Judea in an unfortunate position, and what were many Jews forced to do?

10. What occurred under Antiochus IV?

11. Who was Mattathias of the Asmon family, and what occurred to make him prominent?

12. How did zeal for the Sabbath bring disaster on the revolutionists, and with what consequence?

13. Tell of the career and the final utterances of Mattathias. What motives have inspired national heroes, and what incentive did Mattathias hold out to his sons?

14. Tell of Simon, and of Judas; what was the meaning of Judas's popular name, "Maccabæus," and how did he earn it? Relate his defeat of the great Syrian general, Seron.

15. What did the King now do; whom did he leave to punish the Jews, and what was the outcome of the first battle?

16. What of Lysias, and the capture of Jerusalem by Judas?

17. How were the city and the sanctuary purified and rededicated?

18. What effect did this have on the surrounding nations, what did they do, and how were they met?

19. Relate the disobedience of the Jerusalem garrison, and its punishment.

20. What, now, of Antiochus, the King?

21. What followed?

22. What happened to Lysias; who succeeded him; and what did he do against the Jews?

23. To whom did Judas now appeal for assistance; and what at this period (162 B. C.) was the condition of that nation?

24. Describe the death of Judas Maccabæus.

25. Give a summary of his career.

26. Tell of the doings of his successor, his brother Jonathan.

27. What did the last brother, Simon, now do, and what was his end?

28. Give the date of Simon's death and the accession of his son as King.

29. What was the name of this first of the Asmonean Kings; how long did he reign, and what did he accomplish?

30. Sketch the succeeding years of this dynasty, the coming of the Romans, the plundering of the Temple, the accession of the first of the Idumæan Kings (40 B. C.).

31. Tell of the career of Herod the Great.

32. What of his latter days, and end?

33. Who followed him, and with what success?

34. In what event may be seen the fulfilment of the early divine promises to the Jews; and how did the Romans, the

Greeks, and the Christians coöperate in the triumph of the special mission of the Hebrew race?

SAINT PAUL . . . . . The Spread of Christianity.

1. Tell of the origin, education, and early career of Saul of Tarshish.
2. Describe his conversion to Christianity and its effect upon him.
3. What did he first do; and when he began preaching what was the result?
4. How was he received by the leaders of the new Church in Jerusalem?
5. How was his next attempt at preaching received, and what did he then do?
6. Tell of Antioch, of how Saul happened to go thither, and of the labors there of Barnabas and Saul.
7. What were Saul's qualifications as a missionary?
8. Whither did Barnabas and Saul first go; who was their companion; and what success did they meet?
9. Give some account of their labors in Asia Minor. What became of Mark?
10. What happened at Lystra? Who was Timothy?
11. What peculiarity marked this first missionary journey of Paul?
12. Tell of Antioch again, and of the cause of Paul's going to Jerusalem.
13. What was the essential difference between Paul's view of Christianity and that of the elders at Jerusalem?
14. How did Paul secure a decision confirming his larger view?
15. On what did Paul and Barnabas now disagree, and with what result?
16. Whither did Paul and Silas first go; and what concession did Paul make to the Jewish Christians?
17. Whither did they next go, and what addition was made to their company?
18. To what point in Europe did they now pass from Asia?

19. What happened at Philippi? At Thessalonica?
20. How did Paul fare at Athens?
21. Why did the wickeder city of Corinth appeal to him as a better field?
22. What did he find there?
23. What did Paul begin in Corinth, which has influenced the Christian world ever since?
24. What were the characteristics of his pastoral letters to the little churches he had founded?
25. Tell of his journey to Jerusalem, and return to Ephesus.
26. What was the character of the latter city, and what Paul's success there?
27. Describe his letter to the church at Corinth.
28. Tell of the second letter, and give an idea of the sufferings he had endured.
29. What was the substance of his letter to the church in Rome; in Galatia?
30. Why did Paul return to Jerusalem, and how was he received by his Christian brethren?
31. What happened to him at the Temple?
32. Relate the result before the Roman magistrate; the experience before Felix; the trial before Festus.
33. What of the summons before King Agrippa?
34. What occurred at Rome, and after that?
35. What is said of Paul's character and career?

GOVERNMENTS AND LAWS . { Greek and Roman Jurisprudence.

1. What is the basis of useful jurisprudence?

2. How were the Oriental nations governed—Egypt, Assyria, Babylon, India, China?

3. For what do we look to Greece and Rome, in the matter of government?

4. What is known of the laws of Lycurgus, in Greece?

5. Tell of Draco, and of Solon, and their methods of government.

6. What followed Solon in Athens?

7. Turning to Rome: what was the composition of the population and the style of government, after the kings had been expelled?

8. What first gave the common people—the *plebs*—protection and political importance; and what political gains in power did they gradually acquire?

9. Describe the Roman Senate.

10. What occurred after the institution of the tribunes of the people?

11. Show the growth of the Constitution and tell of the great standard symbol "S P Q R" *(Senatus Populusque Romanus)*.

12. What subverted the Constitution?

13. What fine development arose under the despotic control of the emperors?

14. Name the earliest code of Roman laws, and show the process of legislative growth.

15. What is said of Cicero, Cæsar, Augustus, and the share of the Senate in law-making?

16. Tell of some of the great lawyers during the golden age of Roman jurisprudence—Mucius Scævola; Servius Sulpicius; Labeo; Capito; Gaius; Paulus; Ulpian; Modestinus.

17. What was the social position of the distinguished lawyers?

18. What was done under the Emperor Theodosius (438 A. D.)?

19. How did the Emperor Justinian (528 A. D.) undertake to reform and codify the enormous number of legal rules and decisions extant?

20. What was the Digest, or Pandects (all-embracing treatise)?

21. How were these expounded for general use, and who did the work?

22. What were the Novels, or New Constitutions, of Justinian?

23. Of what value to civilization have these works proved?

24. What were the provisions of the Institutes of Justinian: as to citizenship and rank; marriage; paternal power; transfer of property; testamentary power; contracts; damages to person or property; judges; legal proof in court; courts and juries; crimes; punishments?

25. What is said in general of the wisdom and equity of these laws?

26. What of personal rights?

27. What reprehensible features were included: as to paternal power; slavery; punishments?

28. What great practical evil was connected with this elaborate system? Is that characteristic of Roman law only?

THE FINE ARTS . . . Architecture, Sculpture, Painting.

1. What was the first development of art? Trace its growth.

2. What were the earliest monuments? Name the probable first.

3. Describe the Egyptian Temples; the Pyramids.

4. What is said of Babylonian architecture? Of Tyrian, and Solomon's Temple?

5. What of Indian architecture; and the Buddhist temples?

6. Tell of the later Indian temples; the tope; the rail; the rock-temples; the monasteries; the Saracenic Mohammedan mosques.

7. In Greece: describe the Cyclopean structures.

8. Whence arose the Doric column?

9. Describe the Doric temple-plan.

10. Give details and peculiarities of the Parthenon at Athens.

11. How did the Ionian architecture differ from the Doric?

12. What distinguished the Corinthian order?

13. Tell some of the beautiful characteristics of Greek architecture, as shown in temples of all the orders.

14. What is said of the color-decoration?

15. How do Greek temples compare in size and grandeur with other national monuments?

16. What was the best period of Greek architecture? Find and give dates.

17. Whence came the Roman style of architecture?

18. What variations did the Romans make in Greek elements; and with what results?

19. What new principle in architecture did they invent or utilize, and in what consists its value?

20. Give some account of the author's summary of the beauty of the Greek temple.

21. What is said of Sculpture among the ancients; and, first, in Egypt?

22. How and why did the Greeks excel in sculpture?

23. When did Phidias arise, and what were his works?

24. Tell of Praxiteles; Scopas; Lysippus; and the Rhodian school.

25. What is said of Greek animal-sculpture; statues of deities, portraits, etc.?

26. How about Roman sculpture?

27. What are some of the famous antique statues in the museums of Europe?

28. What of ancient Painting; where are traces of it found?

29. Tell of Bularchus; Cimon; Polygnotus.

30. What materials did the ancients use in painting? What in fresco?

31. Tell of Mikon; Apollodorus; Zeuxis; Parrhasius; Apelles.

32. How did the Romans get paintings, and how did they succeed in the art themselves?

33. What of Mosaic painting?

34. What do the moderns owe to the ancients in art?

SCIENTIFIC KNOWLEDGE . Astronomy, Geography, etc.

1. How did the ancients compare with the moderns in science?

2. Why could art develop earlier than physical science?

3. In Astronomy, what did the ancients learn?

4. What of astronomical observations, in Chaldæa; in Egypt?

5. What did the Greeks get from these older lands?

6. What was accomplished by the Greek Thales; by Anaximander; by Anaximenes?

7. What did the Pythagoreans contribute?

8. What of Aristotle, and the "grand error" of all the ancients?

9. How did the gnomon and the sun-dial forward the science?

10. What great theory did Aristarchus put forth; and how was it received?

11. What did Eratosthenes accomplish, and how?

12. Tell of Hipparchus, and the Alexandrian school.

13. What instruments did the ancients lack, which the moderns have?

14. What is said of Julius Cæsar, and the great improvement he introduced?

15. What is said of Ptolemy; and generally of the astronomical attainments of the ancients?

16. Where did Geometry originate; what ancient peoples cultivated it; what contributions were made by early Greeks?

17. What is known of Euclid and his works; of Archimedes; of Eratosthenes; of Apollonius?

18. What did the Platonists and Pythagoreans think of

geometry? What helpful branch of mathematics did they lack?

19. How did the science of Medicine arise; what ancient illustrations are given?

20. Who was Hippocrates; when and where did he appear; what were his ideas?

21. What of Medical Science in Rome; who and what was Galen?

22. In the matter of Geography, who was Pliny, and what did he contribute? Eratosthenes? Hipparchus? Posidonius? Strabo?

23. What distinction does the author make between inductive and deductive sciences, as regards the ancients?

MATERIAL LIFE . . . . Mechanical and Useful Arts.

1. In Egypt: What were their warlike accoutrements? Their public works? Their domestic utensils and implements? Their furniture; materials for luxury; artistic castings and carvings; glass-products; textile fabrics; paper; leather-work; pottery; wood-work; naval architecture; agriculture; field-sports; dress; medical knowledge?

2. What is said of the material arts of Greece and Rome? Give illustrations of their splendor.

3. What of the great cities bordering the Mediterranean, and in Greece, Asia Minor and Africa?

4. Give the names of some ancient cities and the special products or characteristics which distinguished them.

5. Describe Alexandria, in later Egypt.

6. What of the Roman roads?

7. Tell of the commerce of Rome.

8. Give some idea of the multifarious powers concentrated in Rome, as regarded the rest of the world.

9. Mention some of the art treasures and public buildings of that city.

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10. Read aloud the descriptive passage beginning, "Such was the proud capital," describing Rome, and extending some five or six pages.

11. What estimate is given of the population; and how is it based on the capacity of certain public buildings?

12. Why are not the present remains of old Rome any guide for measuring its grandeur?

13. Give some idea of the Colosseum and the number of participants and spectators in the gladiatorial games.

14. What is said of the number and size of the palaces; temples; fora and basilicas; baths; Circus Maximus?

15. Describe a triumphal procession—the triumph of Aurelian.

THE MILITARY ART . . Weapons, Engines, Discipline.

1. What was the early fashion of making war; and what determined the issue?

2. What country and what monarch is thought to have been the first to organize armies under a single leader?

3. Give some account of the wars and methods of this great conqueror.

4. Describe the organization and armament of the Egyptian infantry.

5. How did the Persians differ from the Egyptians?

6. In Greece, warlike as it was, what was the ordinary resource for getting armies?

7. Describe the phalanx: of Sparta; of Athens.

8. What improvements were made in the phalanx by Philip of Macedon?

9. What was the organization of the Roman legion?

10. Describe the training and discipline of the Roman soldier.

11. What of the Roman generals?

12. What was the size of the legion, and what the personal make-up of the Roman soldiery?

13. How were the infantry armed, and what was the tactical formation?

14. What of the cavalry, and engine-train?

15. Describe the division of the legion into cohorts, and

of the cohort into Hastati, Principes, Triarii, and Velites—their positions and duties.

16. What were the Roman artillery-engines?

17. What was their effect in sieges?

18. Tell of the officers: the Tribunes; the Centurions, etc.

19. What were the Auxiliaries, and how were they paid?

20. Who inaugurated the Prætorian Cohort, and what were its duties and comparative rank?

21. Describe a Roman camp.

22. Show how spirit, discipline, and military genius enabled the Romans to conquer vastly greater forces. Illustrate.

23. How long did it take Rome to conquer the world; and of what countries did that world consist?

24. What followed these great successes? What is the danger, in empire gained by war?

CICERO . . . . . Roman Literature.

1. Why is Cicero one of the great lights of history?

2. Tell of the period of his birth, and of his youthful characteristics.

3. What were the Roman avenues to eminence; what was Cicero's choice; what his early career?

4. From what event dates his recognized influence, and why?

5. What of his Familiar Letters, and his private character?

6. When did he become Prætor, and how did he gain the great position of Consul?

7. What was his greatest service as Consul; and what, his relation to the conspiracy of Catiline?

8. Who was Clodius; and what, the result of his enmity to Cicero?

9. What was banishment, to a Roman?

10. How about Cicero's return, and what were his occupations thereafter?

11. Tell of his Proconsulship of Cilicia, and what occurred on his return.

12. What of his domestic relations?
13. Give some account of his literary labors.
14. What was Cicero's relation to the assassination of Cæsar, and to Antony?
15. Tell of his death.

(On the page recording Cicero's death, the reader may be interested to see the quotation from Sir Walter Scott, which confirmed Dr. Lord in his choice of the phrase "Beacon Lights" to designate the eminent characters of history whom he has celebrated in this series of Lectures.)

16. Describe Cicero's services as a statesman and his qualities as an orator.
17. What were his services to the Latin language; to education; to moral philosophy?
18. What were his most notable characteristics?

CLEOPATRA . . . . . The Woman of Paganism.

1. Describe the godless, yet brilliant, age when Cleopatra lived. Fix the period, with dates.
2. Give an idea of the family, home, and personal characteristics of Cleopatra as a young girl.
3. How old was she when she first attracted the attention of Julius Cæsar, and how did it come about?
4. What was the result?
5. What was her age; and what, the style of her charms —of person and mind—when she met Mark Antony?
6. What of Antony; his personal traits and his outward circumstances, when he met Cleopatra?
7. How did that meeting come about, and what was its effect?
8. When Antony returned to Rome, whom did he marry, and how did this affect Cleopatra?
9. What brought them again together; and what did Antony do thereupon?
10. What about the contest between Antony and Octavius (afterwards known as Augustus Cæsar) and the Battle of Actium?

11. If the outcome of the battle had been the other way, how might it have affected the destinies of the Roman Empire?

12. What became of Cleopatra, and of Antony?

13. What was the character of the love of Antony for Cleopatra, and of Cleopatra for Antony? Is there any measure of respect, of admiration, of sympathy, to be given to either?

14. What of Antony's wife, Octavia?

15. What became of Cleopatra after Antony's death?

16. What was the condition of women under Paganism, as related to domestic virtue, intellectual culture, morality, and social position?

17. What was the general influence of women, and what, the condition of the homes?

18. What were the elements lacking, under Paganism, without which women were kept in degradation?

19. What was "Society" in the Pagan era of civilization, and how did Christianity change it by the elevation of woman?

20. Do even social triumphs and enjoyments suffice for woman's happiness, or is there a still further requirement for her loftiest aspirations?

PAGAN SOCIETY . . . . . Glory and Shame.

1. What benefit did imperial despotism secure for the Romans?

2. What evils were the consequence of the despotic power of the emperors?

3. Name some of the virtuous men who ruled there. Why could they not check degeneration?

4. What became the condition of the Roman aristocracy? What is said of disproportionate fortunes?

5. What peculiar line of luxury did the wealthy Romans pursue? Give some of the elements of their banquets.

6. Illustrate by examples the extravagance of their tables.

7. What qualities characterized the nobles?

8. Read aloud the passage from Gibbon.

9. What was the condition of the people?
10. What is said of superstition among them?
11. What was the condition of the slaves?
12. What was the effect of slavery upon the Romans themselves?
13. What was the condition of woman?
14. What is said of marriage and married life?
15. Describe the games and gladiatorial shows, and their effects.
16. What account is given of the passion for amusements, and how could everybody indulge in them?
17. Describe the baths.
18. What was the universal worship of money, and its results?
19. Read aloud the passage, "Such was imperial Rome" to "The house was built upon the sand."
20. Might Christianity have saved Rome from destruction? Why?
21. When did that New Way begin to have triumphant effects?
22. Read aloud the passage from the Sybilline Oracle.

VOL. IV.

IMPERIAL ANTIQUITY.

CYRUS THE GREAT . . . . . Asiatic Supremacy.

1. Why may Cyrus be called a King of Kings?
2. What was his peculiar position in Antiquity?
3. Give some account of Persia and the Persians.
4. What was the origin of this people; their religion; their civilization?
5. What is the legend of Cyrus—his birth and boyhood and adventures?
6. Describe the relations and final union of the Medes and Persians.
7. What were the early achievements of Cyrus, among the Scythians and afterwards in conflict with Crœsus, King of Lydia?
8. What were the consequences of his subsequent conquest of the Ionian cities?
9. Describe Babylon, and its capture by Cyrus.
10. What of his relations to the captive Jews?
11. What followed his conquest of Babylon?
12. What seems to have been his mission in the world?
13. What was his character, as man and as ruler?
14. What was the subsequent history of Persia?

JULIUS CÆSAR . . . . . Imperialism.

1. What were the family, and the early career, of Cæsar?
2. What three periods marked his life?
3. What was his first ambition, and how did he succeed in it?
4. What was his profession, and what were his early steps to greatness?
5. What was his career as Consul, and were the laws he procured to be passed good or bad? Indicate some of them.

6. At the age of forty-three, what new field of action did he seek?

7. What did he accomplish by his wars in Gaul?

8. What were the elements of his military successes?

9. How did the Senate regard him, and why? What kind of men were the Senators?

10. What were Caesar's relations to the people at large—the populace?

11. What began the third period of Cæsar's career?

12. What was the result of the Civil War, with Pompey in opposition?

13. How did Cæsar use his unlimited power?

14. What were his characteristics?

15. What was his end?

16. Do you think that the Imperialism he established was beneficial or the reverse?

MARCUS AURELIUS . . . . . The Glory of Rome.

1. In what does the immortality of Marcus Aurelius consist?

2. What were his family and education; and what, the dates of his birth and death?

3. What were his military services to the Empire?

4. What were the two stains on his reign? And how are they accounted for?

5. Who was Epictetus, and what was the spirit of his teachings?

6. What are the "Meditations" of Marcus Aurelius? What, their philosophy?

7. What was the condition of the Roman Empire during its era of "glory" as to tranquillity; material prosperity; law and order; architecture; decorative art?

8. What, as to morality; the collection and use of fortunes; the condition of politics; of woman; of the people at large; of religion?

9. Is there any lesson for America in the imperial expansion and material prosperity of Rome at the same time with

its growing corruption in morals, in politics, and in the use of wealth?

10. What was the declaration of Marcus Aurelius concerning "the things that are most valued"?

CONSTANTINE THE GREAT . Christianity Enthroned.

1. How long after Marcus Aurelius did Constantine live?
2. What was the last great act of the Emperor Diocletian?
3. What were the characteristics of the Christians?
4. Who and what was Constantine?
5. How and when did his reign begin?
6. What was the result of the division of the Empire by Diocletian on his retirement in 305 A. D.?
7. When did Constantine succeed in consolidating the Empire under his sole reign, and where did he fix his capital?
8. Describe it.
9. How did Constantine comport himself as Emperor?
10. When and how was he converted to Christianity?
11. How did he signalize his taking up of the new faith?
12. Give some account of the council of Nicæa, or Nice; also of Arius, of Athanasius.
13. What is the relative value to religion, of theological discussion on the one hand and Biblical interpretation on the other?
14. When did Constantine die, and how was he regarded?
15. What were his characteristics as a monarch?

PAULA . . . . . Woman as Friend.

1. In spite of woman's degradation under Paganism on the one hand, and on the other the many exceptions of noble women and their famous deeds; in spite of admirable and heroic women among the Jews, what great sentiment in woman seems lacking before Christianity appeared?

2. Who and what was Paula, and where was she born?

3. Why, with her great wealth and social position, was she drawn to the asceticism of the piety of that time?

4. What similar protests against prevalent evil does History record?

5. Was Paula an austere woman? Exemplify.

6. Who and what was the man now known as Saint Jerome?

7. After his studies and travels, what was his life in Rome?

8. Describe his relations with the high-born women of Paula's circle.

9. What is the difference between a worldly, and a spiritual and intellectual, friendship?

10. What is to be said of congeniality of tastes and habits and associations, as a basis of friendship?

11. What still higher tie than those of ethical, mental, and esthetic congeniality bound Paula and Jerome together; and what was its value?

12. And beyond all these, what is the worth of an object or cause of common interest and strenuous effort, to bind souls together?

13. What was this object in the case of Paula and Jerome; and why was it in their day better worth devotion than it became in later ages?

14. How did these two friends proceed to carry out their plans?

15. During their sixteen years of friendly intimacy at Rome and eighteen years at Bethlehem, how was their mutual relation looked upon by the religious and the social world?

16. What was the end, and what honors were paid to Paula?

17. In recognizing the power of lofty friendship for man, as one of the most peerless charms of woman, how does the author distinguish it from passional attraction, social triviality, and coquetry, and even from the steady affection of genuine wedded love?

CHRYSOSTOM . . . . . Sacred Eloquence.

1. What was the first great moral force, after martyrdom, which aroused the old Roman world from its degraded condition of body and mind?

2. Describe the difference between secular and Christian eloquence, and the beginnings of the latter.

3. Tell of the early bishops, and contrast them with the great orators of the Pagan world.

4. What was the birth and early career of John, afterwards called Chrysostom (the Golden-mouthed)?

5. Describe his conversion, and retreat from Antioch to the desert.

6. How did he enter the regular service of the Church at the age of 34?

7. What was his special duty, and how did he perform it?

8. What were the features of his preaching?

9. What was the position he gained at Antioch, and how did he use it to restrain the city from crime and protect it from imperial punishment?

10. Tell of his elevation as Patriarch of Constantinople, and his mode of life in that high office.

11. Who was Eutropius, and what his deeds, and fate?

12. Tell of Theophilus; his accusations against Chrysostom; the trial; the banishment.

13. What was the death of Chrysostom? What is his fame; his permanent influence?

SAINT AMBROSE . . . . . Episcopal Authority.

1. What does Dr. Lord think about the divine institution of forms of government, in the world, and in the Church?

2. How did episcopal power arise in the Church; how did it increase?

3. How did bishops live in the fourth century, and what were their duties?

4. What of the See of Milan?
5. Tell of the birth and early career of Ambrose; his selection as bishop of Milan.
6. Why was this choice remarkable, and how was its wisdom justified?
7. What change marked this elevation in the life of Ambrose?
8. What was his first great service to the Church?
9. Tell of the Arians, and their doctrines.
10. How did the conflict of Ambrose with the Arians result in his setting up the standard of independent spiritual authority, in opposition to the Emperor?
11. What was the result of his refusing to go to the palace for the disputation?
12. What did he do, in his retreat into the Church, and what was the final result?
13. What was the next step taken by the Empress, and its result?
14. Tell of the mission of Ambrose in behalf of the Emperor Valentinian to Maximus.
15. Relate his rebuke of the Emperor Theodosius, and its striking result.
16. For what other qualities besides intrepidity do we reverence Ambrose?

SAINT AUGUSTINE . . . . . Christian Theology.

1. What were the parentage, and early life of Augustine?
2. What were the Manicheans and their doctrines, and their influence over Augustine?
3. As a teacher of rhetoric, what were the steps through which he became dissatisfied with their ideas?
4. Tell of his removal to Rome, and his associations there.
5. How did he go to Milan, and whom did he find as a spiritual helper?
6. How did his previous life of sin cripple and hinder him in his efforts to find spiritual truth?

7. What author did he finally study, who brought light to his soul?

8. How did he spend the next six years?

9. When and how did he become Bishop of Hippo, in Numidia?

10. What was his record as bishop?

11. As theologian, tell of his conflict with the Manicheans; with the Donatists.

12. What two great principles did he contend for, as to the suppression of heresy, and the unity of the Church in government.

13. What was the special doctrine which he established; that of Athanasius; that of Luther?

14. Who was Pelagius, and what were his teachings?

15. How did Augustine, while recognizing man's freedom of will, overthrow the self-merit of Pelagianism by insisting on the need and reality of Divine grace in breaking away from sin?

16. What were some of his other works?

17. After his death, what became of Christianity in Northern Africa?

THEODOSIUS THE GREAT . The Latter Days of Rome.

1. With what great events is Theodosius associated?

2. Give a general view of the condition of the old Roman world in the second, third, and fourth centuries.

3. What was the origin of Theodosius?

4. Describe the deeds of the Goths, until the time when Theodosius was made Associate Emperor.

5. What was his first line of policy, and how did he control and conciliate the Goths?

6. What gave rise to civil war, and where did its conclusion leave Theodosius?

7. What beneficent courses did he pursue?

8. How did he treat the Arians, and with what result as to theology?

9. What treatment did he deal out to Paganism?

10. How did Paganism reappear in Christianity?
11. What was the general character of Theodosius; and what, his end?
12. What followed his death, in the affairs of the Empire? Tell of Honorius, and Alaric the Goth.
13. Why was it that warlike Rome fell by the hands of war?
14. What lesson is there in the fate of that powerful empire for our great nation?

LEO THE GREAT . . . . Foundation of the Papacy.

1. What was the greatest See (or *seat* of episcopal power) in Christendom? And why was it so?
2. What were the birth and early training of Leo?
3. When he became Bishop of Rome, what were his notable achievements in the Church?
4. What part did he play, for the Roman Emperor, with Attila the Hun, and Genseric the Vandal?
5. When Rome was crushed by the Barbarians at its second capture, what idea came to him amid the desolation?
6. Why was this a great idea?
7. How did Leo get his assumption of the primacy of the Roman See confirmed?
8. Was the centralization of ecclesiastical power a benefit to the world at that time or not? And why?
9. What were some of the specific results attained?
10. What claim has Leo to be considered one of the benefactors of mankind?
11. Looking across the plane of Roman history, what century was marked by Julius Cæsar and the beginning of Imperialism? What one, by the reign of Marcus Aurelius and Rome's greatest splendor? What one, by the enthronement of Christianity under Constantine? What one, by the Foundation of the Papacy, in the primacy of the Bishop of Rome under Leo the Great? What name is generally given to the period that immediately followed the time of Leo?

VOL. V.

THE MIDDLE AGES.

MOHAMMED . . . . . Saracenic Conquests.

1. How long after Christ did Mohammed appear, and how many of the human race have adopted his religion?
2. What was the religious condition of Arabia before him?
3. Give some account of his family, youth, and marriage.
4. How did he chiefly spend his time from his twenty-fifth to his fortieth year?
5. What were his ideas, and what, his motive in proclaiming them?
6. What was his early success?
7. After thirteen years of preaching, what did he do, and what importance has since been given to this critical action?
8. What had been his doctrines in Mecca, and how did he try to advance them?
9. What great book did he write in Mecca, and what were its main themes?
10. How does the author fancy that Mohammed's change of ideas was brought about?
11. What new doctrines did the Prophet now promulgate?
12. What is your view of reliance upon expediency, or upon principle, in furthering matters in politics, philanthropy, church extension, education, etc.?
13. What was the worst element in the Prophet's new career?
14. What were the results of it?
15. What is said of Mohammed's private life?
16. Give a brief account of the spread of Mohammedanism in Syria, Egypt, Persia, India, Europe.
17. Is that religion to be abused or scorned; and if not, why not?
18. What element seems, from the history of the world, to be most powerful in advancing the spread of any religion?

19. If this view is dispiriting, upon what must be the dependence of truth-lovers, for the victory of the truth?

CHARLEMAGNE . . . . Revival of Western Empire.

1. About a hundred years after Mohammed in Arabia, arose this most illustrious monarch of the Middle Ages in Europe. What were his family, his position, and his character?

2. What was the general state of society in France and Europe generally, when Charlemagne (Charles, the Great) began his reign: as to the Church; law; architecture; education; commerce; the people?

3. What were the great perils which threatened Europe?

4. Tell of the Saxons, and Charlemagne's treatment of them.

5. What was the result?

6. What mistake did Charlemagne make in reference to the Saxons?

7. Tell of the Normans.

8. Who were the Avares, and what did the King do about them?

9. How about the Saracens of Spain?

10. Tell of his Lombard wars, their cause, and the result.

11. Describe the empire of Charlemagne.

12. What are the dangers of Imperialism?

13. If nature and human progress are inimical to the permanence of empires, what was the value of Charlemagne's imperial gains?

14. What became of his empire after his death?

15. Into whose hands did the power pass?

16. What was the good side of Feudalism?

17. What did Charlemagne accomplish in legislation?

18. What were the characteristics of his administration?

19. What was the most marked feature of his reign, and what the character of the clergy of that period?

20. Give a general view of the services and personality of Charlemagne.

21. In what did his chief greatness consist?

HILDEBRAND . . . . . The Papal Empire.

1. With what is the name of Hildebrand associated?
2. What achievements and great qualities do we find in the Roman Catholic Church, as an institution?
3. What crimes have been committed in the name of the Church?
4. What has marked the supreme rulers of this great institution?
5. Who was Hildebrand, and what was his early career?
6. What was his controlling idea, and how did he put it into effect?
7. What of his elevation to the Papal throne, as Gregory VII.?
8. Mention some great men who arose in momentous crises of history, and the particular causes which they served —including Hildebrand.
9. Describe the condition of society and of the Church in the Eleventh Century (Hildebrand's papal reign beginning 1073).
10. What had been the characters of the Popes preceding him for two centuries, and how did Gregory VII. differ from them?
11. What was the connection between celibacy, monasticism, and the Church; and what the condition of the clergy in those regards when Gregory came into power?
12. What did the Pope do, and what was the result?
13. What was Simony, and how did it interfere with the spiritual authority of the Church?
14. What great resolution did Hildebrand take, and how did he put it into effect?
15. Against whom was the decree of the Church especially aimed, and what vast question of supremacy was raised by it?
16. What did the Emperor Henry of Germany do, and how did the Pope receive his message?

17. What was the effect of this upon the Emperor's fortunes?

18. Where was the Pope, and what did the Emperor do, and to what was he compelled to submit?

19. After this defeat, how did the Emperor conduct himself, and what did he inflict upon the aged Pontiff?

20. What were Hildebrand's splendid services to his Church, and to his times?

SAINT BERNARD . . . . . Monastic Institutions.

1. In what countries has Monasticism most flourished, and under what religions?

2. To what conception of God, man, sin, and punishment, did it owe its origin?

3. What mistake was made by religious recluses, and what evils grew out of their unnatural mode of life?

4. Tell of Basil, and his influence among the monks.

5. What three great vows did he institute?

6. How did the vow of Poverty affect the condition of the times for good?

7. How, that of Chastity?

8. How, that of Obedience?

9. In what way did the perversion of these rules work evil?

10. Tell of Benedict, a century later (529 A. D.), and the especial enlargement of the monkish life for usefulness.

11. What of the rulers of the abbeys and monasteries, and the great religious houses and churches, particularly in England?

12. Give some facts concerning the great wealth and power of monastic institutions from the VIth to the XIth century?

13. Did the monastic life tend to elevate or to degrade its votaries, and how?

14. What of the services of the monks to Literature?

15. Tell of the origin and rise of St. Benedict, born in 1091 A. D.?

16. Describe his personal characteristics and some of his achievements.

17. What of the rise of the Mendicant Friars—the Dominicans and Franciscans?

18. What were some of the benefits of monasticism in Europe during the Middle Ages?

SAINT ANSELM . . . . . Mediæval Theology.

1. Of what great personages was Anselm a contemporary, and at what period?

2. Tell of his birth, early life, and the Abbey of Bec.

3. Describe his characteristics and fame.

4. When was Anselm removed from Normandy to England, and why?

5. Give an account of Lanfranc, his predecessor in the See of Canterbury.

6. Under what circumstances did Anselm consent to assume the primacy of England?

7. What disturbed his relations with King William Rufus?

8. What about Anselm's confirmation as Archbishop by the Pope?

9. In what did Anselm disagree with the King, and what was the result?

10. How did the English bishops and barons range themselves, and why?

11. Which Pope did William finally acknowledge, and in what way?

12. How was the question of the *pallium* settled?

13. What of Anselm's pilgrimage to Rome?

14. What is the author's view of the Papal authority at that time?

15. On the death of William Rufus, who became King of England; and what were the Archbishop's relations to him?

16. What caused Anselm's second journey to Rome, and what was its result?

17. How did the Archbishop and the King finally agree?

18. When did Anselm die, and what had been the memorable element in his career?

19. What else is Anselm distinguished for?

20. Who were the scholarly men of that time, and how did the Church try to nullify the liberalizing tendency of their studies?

21. How did the monk Gottschalk revive the question of predestination and the free grace of God to penitent men, as opposed to the machinery of penances and expiations?

22. Who were Hincmar, and John Scotus Erigena, who entered into the controversy?

23. What is the distinction between Realism and Nominalism?

24. How did Nominalism lead to an attack on the doctrine of the Trinity, by Roscelin?

25. What was the belief of Plato and of Augustine as to the real existence of "universals"—ideas—such as love, friendship, beauty, justice, etc., and how did Roscelin's Nominalism tend to destroy them?

26. What did Anselm do to counteract this philosophic heresy of his time?

27. What of his arguments as to God?

28. How may logical deductions be pushed to absurdity; and what does the author consider the discrepancy between Anselm's deductions, on the one hand, and consciousness and Scripture, on the other?

29. What great episode of Christian theology began with this contest between Anselm and Roscelin?

THOMAS AQUINAS . . . . The Scholastic Philosophy.

1. What important intellectual movement developed out of the cloister life of the Middle Ages?

2. Who was its greatest representative, and what was its value?

3. Tell of Peter Abélard.

4. In his application of dialectics (logical discussion)

to theology, how did Abélard's teachings tend to rationalism?

5. What famous book was compiled by Lombard, the Bishop of Paris?

6. How were the works of Aristotle introduced into Europe; and what were the results?

7. Tell of the rise of the University of Paris, and its students; also of the theological college of the Sorbonne?

8. How did the introduction of the syllogism—deducing particular conclusions from assumed general principles—result, as to practical discovery of truth? If the assumed premises are false, can any logical deduction of conclusions made from them be true?

9. What service, then, did the acute dialecticians of the scholastic doctors render to the world of thought?

10. Tell of Pope Innocent III., and the rise of the Orders of Friars—the Franciscans and the Dominicans.

11. What great Dominican was born about 1125 or 1128? Tell of his birth and early career.

12. What was his first great book, and what did it treat of?

13. As Aquinas was called "the angelic doctor," who was called "the seraphic doctor"?

14. What is the greatest work of Thomas Aquinas?

15. What does Dr. Vaughan say of it?

16. What seems to have been the mission of Aquinas?

17. What striking resemblances were there between Aquinas and Plato?

18. What were the differences between Plato and Aristotle?

19. How did Aquinas really resemble both?

20. What does the author think of the Scholastic Philosophy?

21. For what reason does he think that the whole force of that awakening age was devoted to such barren argumenation—to what purpose?

22. What does he think of theological metaphysics as compared with the exposition of the Scriptures and the Spirit of Christ?

23. Why, nevertheless, should we regard these old disqui-

sitions with reverence? (Recur to Dr. Vaughan's simile of the Cathedral, for purposes of oratory or modern pursuits.)

THOMAS BECKET . . . . . Prelatical Power.

1. For what was Becket memorable?
2. What of his parentage, birth, and early life?
3. What of Henry II. and his reign in England; his marriage, and his territories?
4. What was the position of Becket as Chancellor, and his style of living?
5. How came about his elevation to the See of Canterbury?
6. Tell of his predecessors: Dunstan, Lanfranc, Anselm, Theobold.
7. Did Becket take this office willingly?
8. What change of habits passed, upon his ordination as Priest and consecration as Archbishop?
9. What of his office of Chancellor?
10. How did Becket come into conflict with the King?
11. What was the result of the Council summoned by the King?
12. What of the second council and "The Constitutions of Clarendon"?
13. How did Becket at first receive the agreement thus drawn up, and what conditions constrained him?
14. What did he finally do about it?
15. What was the result?
16. What did he do in Flanders, in France, and before the Pope?
17. How did the conflict affect King Henry II., the Pope, and Becket himself?
18. How was the King compelled to compromise with Becket?
19. Why and how did Becket return to England?
20. What did the King do?
21. Describe Becket's death.

22. What was the effect on the King?
23. Why is Becket's memory enshrined in English hearts?

THE FEUDAL SYSTEM.

1. There being no central person to represent Feudalism, it is necessary to see why and how the institution arose. What was the condition of Europe before the age of Charlemagne, down to about 800?

2. What was the result of the general system of land tenure called *allodial*; that is, in small free-holdings, the absolute property of the owner?

3. What did the allodialist (free-holder) finally do, in order to gain protection from anarchy and plunder?

4. Since an *allodium* is a free-holding, and a *feud* is a tenancy held in subjection to a superior owner, under conditions of rendering military and other services, out of what necessity of the age did the feudal lord and the feudal subject arise?

[The word *feud*, signifying a traditional quarrel, in our modern usage, originally meant a combination of kindred of one feudal family to avenge injuries upon any of their race by members of another feudal family.]

5. What then were the elemental principles of Feudalism, and what its effects during the first three centuries of its prevalence (from about 800 to about 1100)?

6. What essential difference distinguished the military conditions of Feudalism from Imperialism—that of Rome and of Charlemagne before it, and of the great European monarchs of later times?

7. What effect did Feudalism produce upon the peasant class during the intervals of war?

8. What does the author say of the worth of contented ignorance, as contrasted with mere mental cultivation not directed to useful ends?

9. Give a brief account of what became of the Empire of Charlemagne after his death in 814.

10. What were the residences and usual pursuits of the

petty sovereigns and nobles, who grew into power under Feudalism?

11. What is to be said of the division into classes, and its gradual results?

12. In spite of oppression, what valuable effect was produced upon the lower classes by the feudal relation?

13. What was Chivalry, and how was it fostered under Feudalism? Of what worth were its sentiments?

14. How did Chivalry change the condition of woman, and how was that blended with religious sentiment?

15. On what was the new veneration for women based? What were the qualities developed in women of the higher classes under Feudalism?

16. What contrast does the author draw between the moral and the intellectual influence of women, as regards their relations with men?

17. If Chivalry was the brightest ornament of Feudalism, what was the brightest element of Chivalry; and what relation does that bear to the permanent advancement of civilization in all ages?

THE CRUSADES.

1. What was the nature of the Crusades, and what did they represent as to Europe, in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries?

2. How only can the history of wars and battles be made interesting?

3. What were the ideas represented by the wars of Cyrus and Alexander? Of Marius, Sylla, Pompey, and Cæsar? Of Constantine and Theodosius? Of Mohammed? Of Charlemagne and Charles V.? Of Napoleon? Of America? Of Russia and France? Of the English in India?

4. Tell of the results of these wars, which have been wholly productive of good even while arising out of evil passions.

5. What then was the general origin and what were the results of the Crusades?

6. What theological idea was the earliest cause of the "War of the Cross" by Europe against Asia?

7. Describe the particular form of penance known as the Pilgrimage to Jerusalem.

8. What aroused European indignation?

9. Who brought the spark to kindle the conflagration? How was it done?

10. What did the Pope do in 1095 A. D.?

11. Describe the First Crusade?

12. When and how arose the Second, and with what result?

13. Describe the Third? The Fourth? The Fifth? The Children's; the Sixth? The Seventh?

14. What were the great mistakes in these fruitless wars?

15. What vices did they develop?

16. What important results arose from them, to the gain of Europe: as to the Mohammedan powers? As to the Feudal barons? As to cities and commerce, art, science, and literature?

WILLIAM OF WYKEHAM . . . . Gothic Architecture.

1. The only contribution of the Middle Ages to Art being that of Church Architecture, it becomes interesting to look at its growth, and the reasons therefor. To arrive at its mediæval condition let us go back and ask: What did the Romans add to the architecture of Greece? And what were the different impulses behind Greek and Roman architecture?

2. Where did the early Christians conduct their public workship? And why were their needs simple?

3. When they began to construct churches, what was their model? Describe the *Basilica*, or hall of justice or commerce.

[It is well here to bear in mind that early Christian churches were all built on East and West lines—the front being at the West end and the apse (*apsis*—bow, or curve) at the East. The nave (Latin, *navis*—ship) is the main body; the aisles

(Latin, *ala*, French, *aile*—wing), are the side divisions parallel to the nave.]

4. To what element of public worship was the Basilica form of church building specially adapted, and why? (Illustrate by Chrysostom and Savonarola.)

5. What was the condition of Church and State after the fall of the Roman Empire and the beginning of Charlemagne's power, when the transition style of church architecture called the *Romanesque* began to appear?

6. How did the new architects modify the style of the Basilica? Describe the main points of the new form.

7. What great institution was now connected with the Church, and what addition to ecclesiastical edifices arose out of it?

8. Give some instances of the finest of these edifices, tell the general effect upon the beholder, and describe the prevailing sentiments and ideas which this style of architecture typified in material forms.

9. What effects were produced upon men's minds in Europe after the Twelfth Century, when the Crusades had opened their eyes to the splendors of the Orient, and the era of travel and adventure had enlarged their conceptions of the world?

10. What was the effect upon the architecture of the period, as to the lofty roofs, ogives (Oriental pointed arches), spires, windows, decorations, walls, choir accommodations, etc.?

11. What difference was there between the sentiment fostered by the old and by the new church architecture, and how did it affect all classes of people?

12. Where did this new impulse first appear, and how did it spread? Give the main characteristics of the great churches of Rheims; Amiens; Beauvais; Rouen; Cologne; Milan.

13. Who was William of Wykeham and why is his name taken as the text for this lecture? What was his time, and what great men were his contemporaries?

14. Mention the especial glories of the English cathedrals of Salisbury; Lincoln; Westminster; Gloucester; York.

15. What is needful to enjoy the study of a great church or cathedral? Illustrate.

16. The Mediæval Church having lost its charm and faith in the Fourteenth Century, what new era opened in the Fifteenth Century, and where, how, under what leaders?

17. What was the peculiarity of the Renaissance style of architecture? What was Michael Angelo's great achievement?

18. After the spread of the Renaissance architecture from Italy into France and England, what occurred? What did Sir Christopher Wren do late in the Seventeenth and early in the Eighteenth centuries?

19. How does the author think the confused diversity of architecture of the Eighteenth Century typified the civilization of the time?

20. What betterment of this condition has arisen out of the later scientific and critical spirit of the Nineteenth Century?

21. What principle does the author lay down for the choice of a style of architecture in the erection of any church building?

22. Since the chief vital impulse of most Protestant public service comes from the preacher, what does the author think about the main things to be provided for in the construction of their edifices for public worship?

JOHN WYCLIF . . . . . Dawn of the Reformation.

1. Was the Protestant Reformation in its origin a matter of theological differences? If not, why not?

2. What was it in the Mother Church of Rome that called for reform?

3. Describe the Papal exactions.

4. What of the Mendicant friars, and the monks, in England?

5. What doctrines of ritualism were considered to be corrupted?

6. Where was John Wyclif born, and what was his early life?

7. Tell something of his scholarly attainments and his dignities.

8. What have been the ruling powers in successive ages —outside of the realm of conquerors and kings: in the Ninth and Tenth centuries? In the Eleventh aind Twelfth centuries? In the Thirteenth and Fourteenth centuries? In the Sixteenth Century? In the Seventeenth? Eighteenth? Nineteenth Century?

8. Whom, then, did Wyclif represent, when he attacked the Church?

9. What great university was he connected with, from which the great religious movements in England have usually come?

10. What was his relation to Parliament, and to the Government?

11. Who was his powerful protector?

12. What caused Wyclif to be summoned before a Church Convocation to answer for his so-called "heresies"?

13. How did he and the Pope come into direct collision?

14. What did the Pope command, and what was the result?

15. What did Wyclif now do in relation to the Pope?

16. What great scholarly work did he accomplish?

17. What was the ecclesiastical, and the popular, effect?

18. Why should the Roman Catholic authorities have objected to the reading of the Bible in the language of the people, when they held in supreme veneration the version in Latin, called "the Vulgate," and saw it read by the clergy and learned classes without objection?

19. What was Wyclif's answer to this opposition?

20. Did his translation prosper? How was it circulated, and what did a copy of it cost?

21. Wyclif had fought the monks and friars, the exactions of the Pope, the priestly power of absolution and the Pope's authority in Purgatory, and had opened the Bible to the people, gaining strong adherents and protectors; now he goes a step further, and proclaims that the body of Christ

was not actually in the holy wafer of the Eucharist: What was the result?

22. When did Wyclif die, and from what cause?

23. Tell some of his characteristics, and contrast him with Luther, a century and a half later.

24. What was his peculiarity as a reformer of ecclesiastical matters?

25. What of his followers and disciples?

26. Why did the radical reforms of the Church become so complete and permanent in England?

VOL. VI.

RENAISSANCE AND REFORMATION.

DANTE . . . . . Rise of Modern Poetry.

1. How does Poetry stand, as related to culture, in every age, and why are great poets to be cherished?

2. Dante stands in the small group of the greatest poets: Homer, Shakspeare, Milton. Explain in what qualities he excelled these three and in what others he is less gifted.

3. Was his genius early or otherwise in its development? Give illustrations of his versatility.

4. Describe his character, manner of life, and mental tastes.

5. Give a sketch of the state of society in Dante's time.

6. Notwithstanding the lawlessness of the time, what sentiment or virtue was dominant, so that it inspired every art, and forms the foundation of Dante's great poem?

7. What experience in Dante's life was it that stimulated him in his great work? What was its outcome?

8. What does the author think concerning the influence and permanency of love between man and woman?

9. Name the three parts of the Divine Comedy and explain what each depicts.

10. Dr. Lord tells us that Dante, great as he was, was unable to rise above the leading religious ideas of his age. But give an opinion as to whether we are not the gainers by this, and is not his work a truer expression of his age for this very reason?

11. Tell of Dante's character in mature life, his mission, and his last days.

12. Give your idea of the influence of Dante's works on other great poets and artists and on their productions.

CHAUCER . . . . . England in XIV Century.

1. What is said of the age which produced Chaucer?
2. For what is the Fourteenth Century especially interesting? And what great movement did these events indicate?
3. What popular assertion of political rights, and what commercial enterprises, began about this time?
4. What was the condition of the common people?
5. Tell of the birth and early life of Chaucer.
6. Who was John of Gaunt, and how did Chaucer become associated with him?
7. What happened to Chaucer in 1359, and what followed at Court?
8. Tell of his subsequent career and death.
9. What were Chaucer's early poems?
10. What was his chief one, and how long did it occupy him?
11. What does the author say of human invention, and the sources of Chaucer's tales?
12. What distinguishes the Canterbury Tales?
13. What unites them with other great literary works, and why are all of those that live in literature both alike and different? Give examples.
14. How does Chaucer differ from Dante, Spenser, Shakspeare, Milton, Pope, Byron, Wordsworth, etc.?
15. As to women, what were his early and his later methods of literary treatment? Tell of his "Legend of Good Women."
16. Give his points of resemblance to Molière; the authors of Don Quixote and of the Decameron.
17. Describe some of the characters in his Canterbury Tales. [This question can be continued to a considerable extent among various members of a class or club.]
18. What characteristics of chivalry mark the Knight's Tale?
19. Tell more of the women who figure in the Canterbury series.
20. What do we learn of the amusements of the people of that time?

21. What of the food; the houses; the dresses?
22. What of the distinctions between city and country life?
23. What of the morals, religion, and superstitions of the period?
24. Give some of the characteristics of Chaucer's poetry, as depicted by the author and critics whom he quotes.
25. What was the man's own character, and where was he buried?

CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS . . . Maritime Discoveries.

1. Tell of the rise of Venice.
2. Who was Marco Polo, and what did he do?
3. How did his reports of Cipango (Japan) arouse maritime enterprise?
4. Who and what was Columbus, and what were his speculations as to reaching this new Eastern world?
4. How were his ideas received?
5. How long did he bear up against disappointment, and what was the characteristic that shows his greatness?
6. How was the door of success at last opened to him?
7. What great forces were arrayed against Columbus, even after gaining a hearing from the King and Queen?
8. What motives prompted the royal pair in forwarding his project?
9. Describe the setting forth of Columbus.
10. What two objects of anxiety followed him, even upon the sea; and how did he overcome them?
11. When and where did Columbus land?
12. What did he find, and what did he do on returning to Spain?
13. How was he received?
14. What of the second expedition?
15. What mistake did Columbus make?
16. When did the second expedition sail, and what did they find on arriving at their destination?
17. What followed?

18. When did Columbus return to Spain, and how was he received?

19. Tell of the third expedition, and its results.

20. What of the fourth?

21. Tell of the last days and death of Columbus.

22. Why was his career glorious and well rewarded, in spite of his misfortunes?

23. Mention some of the world's other benefactors, who have received neither material benefits nor even fame?

24. What was the maritime result of the discoveries of Columbus? Give some of the effects of that stimulus.

25. What of the colonists in these new countries?

26. What resulted from the discovery of the gold mines of Mexico and Peru, and the enrichment of Spain?

27. Is gold, wealth? If not, what is?

28. What is the relation of gold, as money, to genuine wealth?

29. Why did the influx of gold make Spain poor?

30. What of speculation, and the effect of the discovery of America on commerce, agriculture, and manufactures?

31. What dangers accompany the expansion of empire? Why did the great empires collapse?

32. What of the destiny of America, and the relation of material gain to moral and spiritual power?

33. What was the immediate moral result of the discovery of America on Europe and America itself—the Northern and Southern continents?

34. When did civilization begin to gain permanently from the discovery of America?

35. What has been the real value of America in the world?

36. Is America to fall into the fate of other great nations, or has she a mission for good which will give her permanent power and a reason for continued life?

SAVONAROLA . . . . . Unsuccessful Reforms.

1. Why is Savonarola taken as the representative of a great movement in the Roman Catholic Church?

2. What was the great feature of his age (the last half of the Fifteenth Century)? In what was it interesting, and in what was it hideous?

3. What other great men and movements were active in Savonarola's time?

4. Tell of his birth and early life, to his entrance into the Dominican convent?

5. Was he an original genius and thinker? Describe his character.

6. What of his first attempts at preaching?

7. When was he recalled to Florence, and what was the effect of his preaching there?

8. What was his special characteristic as a preacher at this time, and what his relation to the Duke Lorenzo de Medici, lord of Florence?

9. When Pietro de Medici succeeded Lorenzo, what was his course and what the effect on the people?

10. How did Savonarola now become a political as well as a religious force?

11. What did he try to arouse the people to do?

12. After the expulsion of the Medici, what was the political condition of Florence?

13. What of the new constitution framed by Savonarola; and what then new doctrine did he inculcate?

14. Describe the Grand Council, the High Council, and the restriction of the voting power.

15. What other matter did the prior of St. Mark's undertake to reform in municipal government?

16. How did he bear himself toward moral questions, and what was the style and effect of his denunciation of corruption in Church and State?

17. Did he attack doctrines and church dignities, or what did he meddle with?

18. How did he differ from Luther?

19. What was the style of his sermons?

20. In what way was his influence weakened?

21. Who was his bitterest and most powerful enemy, and what did that enemy do?

22. How was Savonarola finally silenced, and what happened on March 18, 1498?

23. What was the effect of his appeals to the sovereigns of Europe?

24. How were the people of Florence affected?

25. Tell of Savonarola's imprisonment, examination, tortures, confession.

26. Describe his condemnation and death.

27. Are martyrs to be pitied? Why?

28. What was Savonarola's later reputation in the Church itself?

29. Why must his influence endure?

MICHAEL ANGELO . . . . . The Revival of Art.

1. In what three aspects does this artist appear, and what relation did Art bear to the life of the Italians of the Sixteenth Century?

2. Describe the nature of Angelo. What other great man of his own country did he most resemble, and in what does this appear?

3. By what prince was Michael Angelo assisted at the beginning of his career, and how did this come about?

4. What great event facilitated the revival of Art at this epoch?

5. What were the characteristics of Michael Angelo's Sculpture, and in what respect does Dr. Lord point out the superiority of it to that of Pagan artists?

6. Which of the great modern arts may Angelo be properly said to have introduced?

7. Give a brief account of the art of Painting before, during, and after Michael Angelo's time.

8. Tell something of his frescoes. In what element of his various arts does Angelo's supremacy consist?

9. Why has the representation of the human form attracted the greatest artists more than landscape painting?

10. In which of the several arts followed by Michael Angelo did he achieve the greatest work? Name and describe the greatest example.

11. How did he adapt architectural ideas and forms to the needs of Italian climate?

12. What great elements of character did he show throughout his career?

MARTIN LUTHER . . . The Protestant Reformation.

1. What were some of the evils in the Church during the Fifteenth and Sixteenth centuries, when great ecclesiastical power and wealth had produced their natural human effect upon the clergy?

2. Why was Martin Luther the right kind of man for beginning a reform of these great wrongs? What was his character?

3. Tell of his origin and early life.

4. In what manner did he at first seek relief from his own convictions of personal sin and unworthiness?

5. What was his error in this, and how was he led to discover it?

6. What was the result on his disposition, and how did he begin his career on a new basis?

7. What occasioned the special need of Pope Leo X., at this time, for greater revenues, and how did he propose to secure them?

8. What were "indulgences"? On what theory were they based, which allowed a plausible reason why they might be granted by the Church on the payment of money?

9. What were the ninety-five theses which Luther wrote and affixed to the gates of the Church of Wittenberg; and why did their central idea of *justification by repentance and faith* in God's free grace, rather than by *penance and good works*, interfere with the theory and practice of the sale of indulgences by the Church authorities?

10. What secondary causes of reformation in ecclesiastical corruptions were working at this time?

11. How did Luther's religious idea—reproduced from St. Paul and St. Augustine—of the salvation by faith rather

than by works, become the primal motive force of the new movement?

12. After the theological agitation started by Luther began to extend in popular knowledge and estimation, what did Pope Leo X. do to counteract it?

13. What was the basis of authority on which Luther's great opponent, Dr. Eck, stood in opposing Luther's position as to faith and works?

14. How did this lead Luther to his second great idea, and what was it?

15. What was the next step and argument of the defenders of the Church position?

16. How did that lead Luther to his third great idea, and what was it?

17. How is this idea connected with the history of religious liberty and civil freedom in England, France, and North America?

18. Since most Roman Catholics accept the Augustinian theory of *grace*, and the *supreme authority of the Bible*—Luther's first two propositions—why do they refuse his third, the *right of private judgment*, making that the line of demarcation between Roman Catholicism and Protestantism?

19. Why does the author give a lower rank to the great Pope Leo I.—who, from amid the desolations of Rome by the barbarians, reconstructed an empire on a spiritual instead of a material basis of power, and saved civilization—than to Martin Luther?

20. Luther, having now all the powers of the Church against him, passed into another phase of life and character. What was it, and how was it manifested?

21. How was his influence used with reference to the ceremonies and customs of the Church; the music; preaching?

22. What gigantic labor did he undertake and accomplish for the popular circulation of the Scriptures?

23. What was his experience when summoned by his Emperor, Charles V., before the Diet of the Empire, at Worms?

24. Without pursuing the details of his later life and his quiet death, what, on the whole, was the result of his career?

THOMAS CRANMER . . . The English Reformation.

1. What was the great point of interest in the Middle Ages; and what, of modern times?

2. Who headed the insurrection in Germany; Switzerland and France; England?

3. Why is Cranmer taken as the representative of the English Reformation?

4. When did it begin; and who was Thomas Cromwell?

5. Tell of his early life and success in advising the King.

6. What was his greatest task and public service, and why was it a benefit?

7. Describe the corruption of the monasteries, and Cromwell's method of suppressing them.

8. What did King Henry VIII. do with the abbey lands thus confiscated?

9. Was this a religious movement, or what?

10. What of the ecclesiastical courts, and the tribute of the clergy to Rome?

11. Did these reforms touch the authority of the Church?

12. How did Cromwell fall?

13. Who was Thomas Cranmer, when was he born, and what were his characteristics?

14. To what circumstance may Cranmer's first rise to great power be traced?

15. What was the result?

16. What were the reforms of note during the reign of Henry VIII.?

17. Was Cranmer a reformer during this time?

18. When Edward VI. succeeded his father, what was the first reform effected?

19. How did Cranmer follow this up, as to Communion, Bishops, new Liturgy, the Marriage of the Clergy?

20. Who framed the Forty-two Articles, basis of the English Church, and what is their character?

21. Had these reforms been violent, or moderate? Had they been popular, or official? What gave the English Reformation life among the people?

22. Who succeeded the young Edward VI.?

23. What was her character; and what her early acts?

24. Why was it impossible for Cranmer, Gardiner, and Bonner to escape persecution at the hands of Queen Mary?

25. What were Cranmer's enemies bent upon, and how did they succeed?

26. How did he redeem his great mistake? Describe his death at the stake.

27. What was the moral and religious result of Mary's persecutions?

28. Did Elizabeth, who succeeded her, sympathize with the reaction in favor of Protestantism?

29. In what way did she, through her Parliament, restore the former condition, and what changes were made in the Church service, Creed, Bible, etc.?

30. What followed the recalling of the Protestant exiles of the former reign, who had been on the Continent, and esecially at Geneva?

31. How arose the Non-Conformists, who refused to accept the Act of Uniformity as to service and ritual?

32. Although the Puritan controversy arose over forms and ceremonies, what in fact constituted the permanence and grandeur of that movement?

33. What were its two chief elements?

34. How did Calvinism affect the beliefs and acts of the Puritans?

35. This movement was suppressed under Elizabeth, and broke out fiercely under her successors, James and Charles, in revolution; but when was the English Reformation consummated, and how?

IGNATIUS LOYOLA . . . . . The Jesuits.

1. What broad movement offset the Protestant Reformation, and what was its character?

2. Where did it occur?

3. What were the conditions of the time when Loyola appeared?

4. Give an account of his name, nativity, and early career.

5. What was the effect of his own labors?

6. What was achieved by his disciples?

7. Describe the difference between the reformation of Luther and that of Loyola.

8. What were the secrets of Jesuit success?

9. How does the author show that they deserved it, by illustrations from the history of other leaders?

10. What elements in their own lives compelled the world to accept the Jesuits?

11. Tell of their early performances, illustrating by Xavier; Marquette; L'Allemand.

12. What of Loyola's own influence?

13. How was the Constitution of the Society a prime factor in its power?

14. Describe the position of the General of the Order and the discipline of the subordinates.

15. How did they differ from other religious Orders?

16. Why did the Jesuits become unpopular, and lose their influence?

17. What transformation affects most human institutions? Illustrate.

18. How did prosperity affect the Jesuits?

19. What expedient doctrine did they accept, and how act on it?

20. What was their relation to the absolute power of rulers?

21. Did this religious order busy itself with political intrigue, and, if so, in what way?

22. How was their fall brought about? When was this?

23. When were they re-established by the Papal Court?

24. What of their existence in America?

JOHN CALVIN . . . . . Protestant Theology.

1. What rank is held by Calvin among theologians and reformers?

2. Tell of his birth and early life.

3. What is to be said of Geneva in the latter half of the Sixteenth Century?

4. Who was Farel, and what did he do?

5. What did Calvin do and suffer in Geneva?

6. Tell of the attempts in 1539 and 1540 to reconcile Catholics and Protestants.

7. What were their main points of difference?

8. How about other doctrines?

9. Did the attempt at harmonization succeed?

10. What was the course of Calvin's life after his return to Geneva?

11. Discriminate the contrasts between Calvin and Luther.

12. What relation did Calvin hold to the civil polity of Geneva?

13. What were his ideas about churches and public worship? The Eucharist? Baptism? Excommunication? Controversies? Festivals and holidays? Music, poetry, and eloquence?

14. What marks of simplicity distinguished the worship he established?

15. How were Church and State related to each other?

16. In his hostility to ecclesiastical tyranny, what dangerous intererence with Church affairs did Calvin allow to the civil government?

17. What about religious toleration, and the value of creeds?

18. As Calvin's greatest influence has been theological, what were his characteristics in that regard? What, his declared source of doctrine?

19. What great doctrine is associated with the name of Athanasius; of Augustine; of Luther; of Calvin?

20. What is the substance of the peculiar doctrines called "Calvinism"?

21. What have Calvin's opponents affirmed of these doctrines?

22. On what Scripture texts were they based; and how do opponents meet that authority?

23. What of the infinity of sin against an infinite God, and its desert of infinite punishment?

24. What does the author think about theological deduction, as compared with the Scriptures?

25. What of the two great schools, or classes, of theologians?

26. In what lies the strength, and wherein the error, of Calvin's conception of God?

27. When and where was his theology influential?

28. What of Calvin's sympathies with democratic tendencies and true liberty of conscience?

29. Tell of his characteristics. [This topic may easily be continued by several persons.]

30. Wherein is his influence seen in times after him?

31. How must he ever be regarded among Protestant theologians, and why?

FRANCIS BACON . . . . . The New Philosophy.

1. What is the general effect of the verdict on Lord Bacon by the poet Pope and the historians Macaulay and Campbell?

2. Why does Dr. Lord assert his belief that the heart of the world will not accept this strange and singular belief?

3. What were the family, early traits, and life of young Bacon, until at twenty-one years of age he was admitted to the bar?

4. What occurred in 1586, and what was his customary employment thereafter?

5. What is to be said of his connection with the Earl of Essex?

6. What was his career after the death of Queen Elizabeth, down to the publication of his "Novum Organum"?

7. What misfortune now overtook him?

8. What answer does Dr. Lord make to the charge that Bacon was extravagant?

9. That he was sycophantic?

10. That he was ungrateful to Essex?

11. That he tortured Peacham?

12. That he was corrupt as a judge?

13. What virtues must be offset against his blemishes?

14. What accusation does Macaulay bring against the end and aim of Bacon's philosophy?

15. Admitting the fact that the result of Bacon's method has been an enormous increase in material advantages to mankind, what does Dr. Lord think of its applicability to the broader realms of metaphysics, theology, poetry, politics, etc.?

16. What is the difference between the philosophy of *deduction*, almost exclusively employed before Bacon, and Bacon's new method of *induction*?

17. What is the weakness of deduction, and the strength of induction?

18. Do you see any reason why the ascent from facts to principles may not be applied to intellectual, moral, and religious inquiries as well as to those into the material universe?

19. In Dr. Lord's summary of Bacon's works—"Phantoms of the Human Mind," "Silva Sylvarum," "The Advancement of Learning," and his famous "Essays"—what is the general impression of the man's tone and tendency of thought?

20. Granting the beneficence of the blessings which have come from advancement in physical science—so rapid and extensive since Bacon's pointing out the way of accuracy and surety—what interests does Dr. Lord place above these in importance?

21. How does he illustrate this, by Socrates; Plato; the Mediæval theologians; flowers, and beauty; the patriotism of Greece; the lofty spirit of Marcus Aurelius?

22. How does he show that even in our commonplace, toiling, money-making life, the *realities* of life are the intangible treasures?

GALILEO . . . . . Astronomical Discoveries.

1. What especially distinguished the Sixteenth Century? Name some of the triumphs of artists; scholars; reformers; defenders of religious liberty; government; exploration; conquest; literature.

2. Among the scientists was Galileo Galilei: when was he born?

3. What was his first notable deed, as a student?

4. What was his education, and how did he become interested in mathematics?

5. What was his physical appearance and character as a young man?

6. What was his first attack on the principle of Aristotle, and how did he prove the correctness of his own different idea?

7. What effect did this have upon himself and upon his opponents?

8. How did he differ from Kepler, his great German contemporary?

9. What error did he make when he began to teach the doctrines of Copernicus, making the sun rather than the earth the centre of the planetary system, and involving the apparent denial of the Scripture allusions to the motion of the sun and the firmness of the earth?

10. What instrument did he invent, that had a vast influence on astronomical science, and how did it come about?

11. Tell of his successive enlargements of it, and of his discoveries.

12. What great protector and patron did he now gain?

13. What further discoveries did he make?

14. At the height of his success, what mistake marked his policy?

15. What was the result?

16. What did he do after renouncing the doctrines he had defended?

17. On the accession of a new Pope, what publication did Galileo make, and why was it unnecessary and unwise?

18. What was the result?

19. What did he do in consequence of the sentence passed upon him?

20. In what may he be condemned, and in what excused, for this action?

21. Describe his last days.

VOL. VII.

GREAT WOMEN.

HÉLOISE . . . . . Love.

1. What two goddesses of love were mentioned by Socrates? Which did Plato celebrate?
2. What great men have immortalized their women friends in the Platonic love? Give names.
3. For what qualities do the French revere the name of Héloïse?
4. Tell of her birth, early life, and attainments.
5. What unusual man visited her uncle's house? Who and what was he?
6. How did he show his precocious ability?
7. Describe Abélard's experience as a pupil in Paris, and his beginning as a teacher.
8. How was his popularity shown?
9. What was the effect of his meeting Héloïse?
10. Why did they not marry?
11. What was the position of Héloïse with regard to this?
12. How was it compromised; and with what result?
13. How did this affect Abélard? Tell of his retreat, his new lectures, his new convent, his strange success.
14. Describe the effect of this on the churchmen of his day; Abélard's repeated retiracy; and his letter.
15. Describe the correspondence that ensued between him and Héloïse.
16. Why does the author ascribe the superiority to her?
17. What has he to say of the power of sentiment?
18. What is his view of a lofty and permanent love, in a woman?
19. Tell of Abélard's later days of quiet, his summons for heresy, his visit to Cluny, and its results.
20. Describe his last days and his death, and the letter of Peter of Cluny to Héloïse.
21. How long did she survive Abélard, and what of her death, and memory?

JOAN OF ARC . . . . . Heroic Women.

1. What instances can you give of heroism in women: in Jewish history; in the Middle Ages?

2. In what class of society did the heroines of the Middle Ages belong, and what was their relation to other classes?

3. From what class did Joan of Arc arise? Give some account of her family, home, and personal traits.

4. What notable peculiarity marked her youth?

5. Tell briefly about the relations between England and France about this period down to the death, in 1422, of Henry V., of England.

6. Describe the political condition of France at this time, and the position of Charles VII., when the English threatened Orleans in 1428.

7. Under what circumstances did the poor peasant girl Joan (more properly, *Jeanne*) appear on the stage of action?

8. How was she received by the Court and the King?

9. What do you think about the possibility of human inspiration from the Divine Spirit?

10. In view of the fact that, as will appear, Joan did accomplish her fancied mission, what do you think of the visions and voices that inspired her to break through the customs of her sex, her class, and the age, as she did?

11. What was her character, and how is she to be viewed, at the beginning of her career?

12. How did her counsel show her common sense when mockers proposed to leave the defeat of the English to God?

13. In what fashion did she set out upon her expedition for the relief of Orleans, and with what forces?

14. Give account of the campaign and its result.

15. Orleans being delivered, what task remained for Joan to accomplish; and what were the difficulties?

16. How was the Maid regarded and treated by prelates, nobles, and people?

17. How did she succeed in persuading the King?

18. What of her campaign against the towns of the Loire?

19. Tell of Troyes, and the Coronation in Rheims, where the Kings of France were crowned (indeed, until 1830).

20. Having accomplished the mission which the Voices had incited her to undertake, what did the Maid ask as reward; and what mistake did she make?

21. Give account of her doings, until her capture by John of Luxemburg, a Burgundian opponent of the King.

22. What was the effect of her capture upon the English, Burgundians, and French?

23. How did the English secure possession of her, and for what did the French agents of the English try her?

24. How was her conviction secured, and what was the end?

25. Why did not the French try to save her?

26. How did the war eventuate?

27. What tardy justice was done to the memory of the Maid of Orleans?

SAINT THERESA . . . . . Religious Enthusiasm.

1. What says the author concerning Paganism, in relation to its care for body, mind, and soul?

2. Why was Christianity more favorable to woman?

3. What errors were made under Christianity, and what were the effects of monasticism?

4. Where and when was St. Theresa born, and what were her early environment and training?

5. Why was she sent to a convent, and what did she there?

6. How did she finally decide to take the veil, and what was the religious life of the time?

7. What did she herself say of her reason for this, and what were the experiences of this young nun of sixteen?

8. Describe her physical condition, and her change of spirit under the influence of prayer.

9. How did the "Confessions" of St. Augustine affect her?

10. What were now her experiences in her convent?

11. Tell of her ideas as to a new convent, and the difficulties she encountered.

12. Describe the conclusion and success of the convent of St. Joseph.

13. When did St. Theresa die, and what had she accomplished with her reformed rules?

14. Tell of her writings.

15. Compare her with Madame Guyon (1648-1717, about a century later).

16. What has been her influence in both the Catholic and the Protestant Churches?

MADAME DE MAINTENON . . The Political Woman.

1. What was the peculiarity of this lady's career? Describe the circumstances of her parentage, birth and early life.

2. How did she effect an entrance into society?

3. How did she get to court?

4. What were the relations of Madame Scarron with Madame de Montespan and with the King?

5. Describe the difference between the two women.

6. How did Madame de Maintenon manage the King, and with what result?

7. What difficulties embarrassed King Louis with reference to this lady after his marriage with her?

8. What became her power, and how did she use it?

9. Tell of the great men of the court of Louis XIV.

10. Describe the court of the King, as in the quotation from Henri Martin.

11. How was the King regarded?

12. How did he utilize his vast power and advantages?

13. What penalties did his misgovernment inflict upon him toward the end of his life?

14. How did Maintenon retain her ascendancy over him?

15 The author speaks of her grave mistakes. What was the first one mentioned?

16. What deed did she urge upon the King, in 1785?

17. What was the Edict of Nantes which was revoked? [See Lect. on "Henry of Navarre"; Vol. "Great Rulers."]

18. What were the results of this revocation?
19. What has the author to say of the relations of the Catholic Church in those times to absolutism?
20. Who and what was Bossuet, and what was his influence?
21. Who and what was Fénelon, and what was his influence?
22. How did Madame de Maintenon act with reference to morality and learning?
23. What was her general influence on the court, and on the King?
24. How was she regarded by the King's family and the courtiers?
25. Tell of her experiences after the King's death.

DUCHESS OF MARLBOROUGH . Woman of the World.

1. What contrast does the author draw between the careers of Madame de Maintenon and the Duchess of Marlborough?
2. What were the name, birth, and early life of the latter lady?
3. Whom did she marry, and what was he?
4. What was the result on their fortunes of the death of Charles II. and the accession of James II.?
5. What was Lady Churchill's position at court, and what her relations to the Princess Anne?
6. When James fled, and William and Mary ascended the throne, what new advancement came to Lord Churchill?
7. Describe William, the new King.
8. What of William's early reign, and the complicity of Marlborough in hostile intrigues?
9. What of the deaths of Queen Mary and the Prince, Duke of Gloucester?
10. What were two of the last acts of King William; and how did he die?
11. Who now ascended the throne, and what of Marlborough?

12. Who and what was Lord Godolphin?

13. Who was the real ruler of the land, and what were her conditions and successes?

14. What was the effect of this prosperity upon her disposition and conduct, and how did this affect the court and the queen?

15. What of the new war against Louis XIV. and the effect at court and upon the Marlboroughs?

16. Tell of the conflicts between Whigs and Tories; and of Harley, Earl of Oxford.

17. Who was Abigail Hill, and how did Harley use her for his purposes?

18. What was the first break between the Queen and the Duchess?

19. What new victory and new honors came to Marlborough?

20. How did the Duchess learn that her ascendancy was broken?

21. What did the Duchess do next?

22. Tell of Lord Bolingbroke.

23. How did the Queen emphasize her alienation from the Marlboroughs?

24. What does the author tell of the pamphlet-writing in Queen Anne's reign? Swift; Addison?

25. What was the condition of the Marlboroughs after their dismissal?

26. Tell of the Duke's illness, death, and memory.

27. Describe the last days, death, and legacies of the Duchess.

28. What is the lesson of her life of wealth and worldly success?

MADAME RECAMIER . . . . . The Woman of Society.

1. Where were the first *salons*, to which accomplished women drew distinguished men?

2. In what other country arose the refinements of culti-

vated society, and who was the first woman to give it an impulse?

3. What were the peculiar talents of the social queens in the Seventeenth and Eighteenth Centuries? Mention some of them, and tell of their *salons*.

4. Who was the most distinguished of these women; and what was her early life?

5. What says the author of her beauty, and its effects?

6. Describe her experiences with Lucien and Napoleon Bonaparte.

7. What of the business failure of the husband of Madame Récamier?

8. Who sought her hand in marriage, and with what result?

9. How did her friendship with Madame de Staël affect her fortunes?

10. Who was Ballanche, and what were his relations to Madame Récamier?

11. When she returned from Italy to Paris, what was her course of life?

12. What of the second failure of Monsieur Récamier and its consequences?

13. What two great men became the intimate friends of Madame R.?

14. Who and what were they?

15. Describe the intimacy between Madame R. and the Viscount Chateaubriand.

16. What happened on the fall of King Charles X, and what new people began to visit Madame R.?

17. What were the characteristics of this remarkable woman?

18. What made her famous, and why was she respected and loved in spite of her enviable social successes?

19. Tell of her friendship with Chateaubriand when they were both old and infirm.

20. Describe her last years and death.

21. What were some of the customs adopted by Madame Récamier in her *salons*, which are still ruling in good society?

22. What was the peculiar charm of the reunion of distin-

guished people in the *salons* of the Seventeenth and Eighteenth centuries, and why?

23. What has the author to say of the art of conversation?

24. How does he rate the influence of the social circle?

25. How does he distinguish between "society" and a mere assemblage of men and women?

MADAME DE STAËL . . . . . Woman in Literature.

1. What was the distinguishing talent of the earlier queens of society—in the Seventeenth and Eighteenth Centuries?

2. What did the latter part of the Eighteenth Century develop among women?

3. What great men flourished at this time? Name some of them.

4. In what kind of topics were they interested?

5. Tell of the birth and early life of the daughter of Necker, the banker.

6. What were her characteristics?

7. Tell of her marriage.

8. How did she regard Napoleon, and how did he treat her?

9. Describe her exile in Weimar, and her acquaintance with Goethe.

10. What were her first two books, and how were they received?

11. What of her book on Germany?

12. What has the author to say of clearness and obscurity of literary style?

13. How did Napoleon treat Madame de Staël's German book?

14. How does the author apostrophize Italy?

15. What of "Corinne," Madame de Staël's romance of Italy?

16. How did Napoleon treat her "Corinne," and what did she do next?

18. Tell of her second marriage, her travels in Europe, to England, etc.

19. When did she return to Paris, and how was she received?

20. How and when did she die?

21. What is the final estimation of Madame de Staël?

22. How does the author regard the intellectual capabilities of women?

23. Where would he prefer *not* to see women competing with men?

HANNAH MORE . . . . . Education of Woman.

1. Why is Hannah More selected for a topic of study—what had she done?

2. Describe her characteristics.

3. Tell of her birth, education, and attractiveness for men of distinction.

4. What were her claims as a literary woman?

5. What of the decade of her residence in Bristol, and her friendship with the Garricks?

6. How was Dr. Johnson connected with her?

7. After Garrick's death, how did she come to regard fashionable gatherings? Quote what she said of them.

8. What high ecclesiastics did she come to know?

9. Tell of her retirement to Cowslip Green (1781), and of the treatises she began to write, on the follies of the day.

10. How did she begin her interest in the subject of Education?

11. Tell of her labors in schools, and also in writings, for the poorer and more ignorant classes.

12. What is the title of her great work on Female Education, and how was it received?

13. Give some of her ideas.

14. Repeat (in your own words) the passage quoted from her with reference to woman's peculiar traits and powers.

15. How does the author regard her remarks as to woman's sphere?

16. Do you think the very recent enlargement of woman's places for work in the world contradict these ideas, or can they be harmonized?

17. What does Mrs. More say about Conversation?

18. What, of Society?

19. When did she build Barley Wood, and how did she live there?

20. Tell of "Cœlebs in Search of a Wife," and the "Spirit of Prayer."

21. What were Mrs. More's later experiences in life; her death; fortune; characteristics?

21. What does the author say of Co-education?

22. What, of "Spheres," for women and for men?

23. What, of women who have no husbands, children, homes, or fortune?

24. What, after all exceptions, does he think will forever distinguish woman's work from man's?

GEORGE ELIOT . . . . . Woman as Novelist.

1. What peculiar developments of genius or energy marked the Twelfth and Thirteenth Centuries; the Fourteenth; Fifteenth; Sixteenth; Seventeenth; Eighteenth; Nineteenth?

2. Leaving on one side the scientific exploits of the Nineteenth Century, who started the extraordinary literary movement of the time in the realm of fiction, and what were the characteristics of his writings?

3. What about Dickens; Thackeray; others?

4. What three women novelists are conspicuous, as the strongest and greatest?

5. Give the early years and education of Marian Evans?

6. What were her earliest literary performances?

7. Who were the brilliant men Miss Evans consorted with, when she returned from her Continental tour of travel?

8. Who was George Lewes, and what became his relation to Miss Evans? What was her life with him?

9. After many translations from the German, and years

of writing for the reviews, what was the first of her work in fiction (under the name "George Eliot"), and where did it appear? Give some account of it.

10. Tell something of others of the series.

11. What was the book that followed, making a great impression? Tell something of it, and of the secret of its power.

12. Tell of "The Mill on the Floss": its general current; its special theme—the usual one with George Eliot.

13. What of "Daniel Deronda"? "Theophrastus Such"? "Middlemarch"?

14. What of the death of Mr. Lewes; the marriage with Mr. Cross; the final departure of George Eliot?

15. What may be said of her writings, as to the elements for which they are to be valued?

16. What, concerning her teachings of morals and philosophy?

17. In what does Dr. Lord find the cause of the sadness or "stern mournfulness" of most of her novels?

VOL. VIII.

GREAT RULERS.

ALFRED THE GREAT . . . . The Saxons in England.

1. Following the Saracenic invasion of Southern Europe, and Charlemagne's barrier against them and the barbarians through Central Europe, what small beginning of great results had been preparing in England?

2. What do you find to be the origin of the Engles (or Angles) and Saxons; their customs; the date of their invasion of the Isle of Thanet [practically the invasion of England]?

3. What followed the coming of Hengist and Horsa?

4. Who was King Arthur; what did he do; and to what did his deeds give rise?

5. What great poet of the Victorian era has made the Arthurian legends familiar to our time, and under what name?

6. State the result of the stubborn resistance of the Britons to the Saxons.

7. What was the early religion of these Saxon conquerors, and when and how was a change brought about?

8. What of the effects of Christianity upon the Saxons?

9. Who were Isadore, Cædmon, and Bæda; when did they live; and why are their names specially noteworthy?

10. What great man arose in Saxon England (849) about three hundred years after the Saxon occupation of Britain, and what of his parents, his youth, and early manhood?

11. What had taken place during the reigns of Alfred's three elder brothers; and what was the condition of the country in 871, when Alfred began his reign?

12. Give a brief account of the succeeding seven years.

13. What happened in 878?

14. On the establishment of peace, what proved to be the result of the Danish invasion of England?

15. What was Alfred's first precaution against a recur-

rence of Danish hostility, and how did he accomplish it (including his occupation of London)?

16. What about Alfred's army and navy?

17. What happened in 885?

18. Give some account of Alfred's legislative action; the sources from which he selected his laws; pecuniary compensation as a penalty for crime; police districts and penalties.

19. Why and how did he separate judicial from executive functions—the officers of legal *judgment* from the executants of legal *sentence?*

20. What is to be said about his division of the parishes into hundreds and tithings; and how did the system work as a measure of mutual surety for order, in country and town? Give the substance of Pearson's comment on this.

21. What were the King's sources of revenue, and how did he apportion the use of his income?

22. What is to be said of education, under Alfred?

23. Tell briefly of the invasion of the Northmen or Danes in 893, and the result of the several campaigns.

24. At the death of Alfred in 901, what had been accomplished by him, and what happened during the next half-century?

25. Why is Alfred called "the Great," and why is his name cherished? What was his character?

26. Give, in your own language, the striking account, quoted from Dr. Pauli's (German) "Life of Alfred," of the growth of the tree of the Anglo-Saxon race, as its mighty shadow spreads over, not only England, but America and the world around.

ELIZABETH OF ENGLAND . . . Woman as Sovereign.

1. Why is Elizabeth to be admired?

2. Tell of her parentage and youth.

3. What was her position during the reign of her elder sister Mary; and how did she save her life?

4. Describe Elizabeth when, in 1558, at twenty-five years of age, she ascended the throne of England.

5. What was the condition of the country, and the people?

6. What was the character of the people, as material for future greatness?

7. What have you to say about the vacillations of policy, and the dissimulations, often charged against Elizabeth?

8. What of the Queen's counsellors?

9. What was, perhaps, the greatest service which Elizabeth rendered to the English nation and the course of civilization? And what was her course in the matter?

10. What of her persecutions of the Puritans?

11. What was the second great service of Elizabeth to England; and how did this develop in home industries, commerce, exploration, labor, national debt, the laws, and economical expenditure?

12. What was the characteristic excellence of the reign of Elizabeth?

13. What have you to say of her arbitrariness and tyranny?

14. Who was Mary Stuart, and what were her character and career?

15. Why was she executed, and do you think it a justifiable proceeding?

16. Tell of Essex, his relations to the Queen, and the close of his career.

17. As to Elizabeth's private character, what is to be said of the charges of dissimulation, jealousy, vanity, parsimony, irritable arbitrariness?

18. What virtues are to be offset against her foibles?

19. How does she compare with other great female sovereigns? Exemplify.

20. What did Lord Bacon say of her?

21. Give some reasons why the Elizabethan era is regarded as the brightest in English history.

"THE LODGE," STRAWBERRY HILL, STAMFORD, CONN., 1858

HENRY OF NAVARRE . . . . . The Huguenots.

1. What contrasts are noted by the author between the Sixteenth and Nineteenth Centuries?

2. What connection was there between democratic ideas of civil liberty and the animating cause of the contests of Calvin, the Puritans of England, the Presbyterians of Scotland, and the Huguenots?

3. What was the condition of France in the middle of the Sixteenth Century, when Henry IV was born?

4. Who was Henry's mother, and what was his early life?

5. Describe the origin and perpetration of the Massacre of St. Bartholomew?

6. What were its results?

7. What became of Henry of Navarre?

8. Tell of the condition of the country and its parties.

9. What was Henry's most brilliant period, and what can you tell of the battle of Ivry?

10. Why and how did Henry become a Catholic?

11. What of his subsequent reign?

12. When and how did he die?

13. How did his abjuration of the Protestant faith affect the Huguenots; what was the Edict of Nantes?

14. What were the ultimate results of his abjuration, under his successors?

GUSTAVUS ADOLPHUS . . . The Thirty Years' War.

1. What was the Thirty Years' War in Continental Europe, and how did it differ from the Huguenot War in France?

2. How was Austria concerned in it?

3. What was the result of the religious discussions created by the ideas of Luther and the Reformation?

4. Describe the revolution in Bohemia, and its consequences. What was the date of its close, in the Battle of Prague?

5. What instances are there of successful and unsuccessful religious persecutions?

6. What was the second act of the bloody drama?

7. Who arose to assist the despotic Emperor of Germany, and what great English statesman did he resemble?

8. What did Wallenstein accomplish? And what new enterprises did the Emperor thereupon undertake?

9. What great hero appears at the opening of the third act of this great drama, and what were his peculiarities as ruler and soldier?

10. What is usually the result of war upon the character of the soldier? Give examples and exceptions.

11. What does the sacredness of a great cause do for a soldier? Give examples.

12. What was the cause in behalf of which Gustavus Adolphus took up arms?

13. How did he justify his invasion of Germany; and do you think his course a right one?

14. What of Wallenstein, the German Emperor's great General, at this time?

15. Tell something of Tilly; the sack of Magdeburg, and its effects on the Protestants of Germany.

16. What did Gustavus Adolphus accomplish; and where did his career end? What was the date?

17. What followed the battle of Lützen?

18. What was gained, on the whole, by the Thirty Years' War?

CARDINAL DE RICHELIEU . . . . . Absolutism.

1. What was the condition of France in the Seventeenth Century?

2. When was Richelieu born; what were his name, family, and early career?

3. Describe his personal qualities.

4. What was the character of Louis XIII, and what were Richelieu's relations to him?

5. What were Richelieu's ideas as to King, aristocracy, people, and country?
6. What was his method of government?
7. What three great elements were arrayed against him?
8. Describe the Huguenots, and his dealings with them.
9. Tell of The Queen-Mother; the nobles.
10. How did Richelieu deal with the Parliament?
11. What was his course toward the rest of Europe?
12. How do his evil and his good deeds offset each other?
13. What is the author's view of Absolutism, as a principle of government?

OLIVER CROMWELL . . . . . English Revolution.

1. While the Thirty Years' War was raging in Germany at the beginning of the Seventeenth Century, what peculiar people arose in England, and what were their characteristics?
2. Who was King, and what were the features of his rule?
3. What was the central idea of the Puritans, and what did they desire in the State?
4. When Charles I had dissolved his first Parliament, what impelled him to assemble another; and what was the result?
5. What occurred during the next Parliament?
6. What member of this Parliament entered the Parliamentary army against the King in 1643, and what was his early life; what, his character?
7. Give a brief résumé of the war, and its tragic conclusion.
8. Was the execution of Charles justifiable? Why?
9. What followed the execution of the King?
10. What part did Cromwell take in Ireland and Scotland as against Charles II?
11. What did he do with the Parliament, and the government?
12. Was he justifiable in his usurpation of supreme power?
13. How did he rule the nation?

14. What were some of the accomplished deeds of his reign?

15. What were his chief objects?

16. If the English Revolution was for popular liberty, what was its result?

17. Were its great ideals and deeds then wasted? If not, of what use were they to England and to the world?

LOUIS XIV. OF FRANCE . . . The French Monarchy.

1. Why is this King to be regarded as one of the Beacon Lights of History?

2. What great men adorned his reign?

3. Describe his characteristics.

4. Why was he supported by his people?

5. How was he advantaged by the previous administrations of Cardinals Richelieu and Mazarin?

6. In what way did the principle of royalty aid him?

7. What was his relation to the Catholic Church?

8. Describe the condition of affairs when he came to the throne.

9. As to his ministers: tell of Colbert; of Louvois.

10. What was Louis' first great war, and what, its outcome?

11. What was the second, and its course?

12. How did William of Nassau and the Dutch at last foil him?

13. After the peace of Nimeguen, in 1678, what was the disposition of Louis, and what, his treatment of other nations?

14. What of his palaces? His women friends?

15. What followed the death of Colbert in 1685, and what did the King do under the influence of Madame de Maintenon?

16. What was the result to the Protestants, and what did they do?

17. What effect did it have in other States of Europe?

18. What was the result to France?

19. Tell of the War of the Spanish Succession (1701), its generals, and its consequences.

20. How did all this leave Louis, in his old age?

21. What is the verdict on the *Grand Monarque?*

LOUIS XV. . . . . Remote Causes of Revolution.

1. Louis XIV dying in 1715, his son and his eldest grandson having both died in 1711, and his great-grandson, Louis XV, succeeding to the throne at the age of five, the Duke of Orleans becoming regent, what was the chief legacy that the new King received from his predecessor?

2. How much had Louis XIV spent in wars; and in palaces? And how did the regent manage the affairs of France?

3. Who was John Law; what was his financial scheme, and its first result?

4. What changed the face of things?

5. How was this followed up, under Cardinal Fleury, and later under the influence of Madame de Pompadour?

6. What was the result to the people?

7. Describe the condition of the people.

8. Tell of the life of the nobles.

9. What was the character and what were the habits of the King?

10. What were his abilities, and why was he unable to carry out his plans of power?

11. Describe his last days.

12. Who was Madame de Pompadour; what were her character and career?

13. What were her relations to the expulsion of the Jesuits from France?

14. What evils followed upon the suppression of these spiritual despots, and why?

15. What new kind of literature began to awaken, as the people thought upon their miseries?

16. Tell of Voltaire and the Encyclopædists.

17. What conditions during the reign of Louis XV pre-

pared the way for the Revolution that followed in the next reign?

PETER THE GREAT . . . . . His Services to Russia.

1. Describe the condition of Russia when Peter mounted its throne, and its condition to-day.
2. Give a brief outline of Peter's family, and youth.
3. What useful friend did he accidentally meet? What new ideas did the young Prince gain from him?
4. What was Peter's first step? How does the author illustrate Shakspeare's saying that "lowliness is young ambition's ladder"?
5. What first interested Peter in naval matters, and how did it develop into a navy?
6. What single great idea did he conceive, and how did he set about its accomplishment?
7. What was the result of his Turkish campaign?
8. Who were the Streltzi?
9. What can you tell of Peter's tour of European travel?
10. What seemed to be his chief characteristic at this time?
11. Who was Mentchikof?
12. Tell something of Peter's trip to England and Austria, and his return to Russia.
13. What was Peter's first act on his return? And how did he follow that up?
14. What reforms did he establish?
15. Who opposed him, and what was the fate of the obstructor?
16. Tell of Peter's quarrel with Charles XII of Sweden, and its result.
17. What of his second Turkish campaign; and the person to whom he owed his salvation from ruin?
18. What was his object in leaving Moscow and building St. Petersburg as his new capital, and how was that accomplished?

19. Describe Peter and his wife, Catherine, on his second tour of travel.

20. What of his son Alexis?

21. Whom did Peter designate as his successor, and for what reasons?

22. What is your final impression of Peter the Great?

FREDERIC THE GREAT . . . . . The Prussian Power.

1. How does the author describe in a sentence the history of Frederic?

2. When was he born; what was his youth; what, his father; when and at what age did he ascend the throne of Prussia?

3. What was the condition of Europe at this time?

4. What was the character of the young King?

5. What was his first important public act?

6. What the next, and how did he manage the affair of Silesia?

7. What was the result?

8. Tell of Maria Theresa, the Austrian Empress.

9. Tell of the second Silesian war, and its results to Frederic?

10. Describe Frederic's relations with Voltaire.

11. How began the Seven Years' War?

12. What does the author think of Frederic, in this connection; what does he say of Carlyle's admiration of him, and the comparison with Cromwell?

13. Who were Frederic's greatest opponents? Tell of Austria? Russia? France? His ally, England?

14. How did Frederic finance the war?

15. What does the author say of War?

16. What of Frederic's personal conduct during this time? Describe his exertions.

17. What was the cost of this war to Prussia?

18. Who was the great gainer in the war? Who the great loser?

19. How did it affect Prussia?

20. What of the dismemberment of Poland, and Carlyle's treatment of it?

21. What was Frederic's aim?

22. What were his interesting personal qualities?

23. What were his evil qualities?

24. As to his influence: what is the first impulse he gave, noted by the author?

25. What of his military national policy, and its effects?

26. Is the military spirit advantageous or otherwise, to a nation?

27. What one valuable result does the author see in the military aggrandizement of Prussia by Frederic and his successors?

VOL. IX.

EUROPEAN STATESMEN.

MIRABEAU . . . . . The French Revolution.

1. What were the remote causes of the French Revolution, as shown in lectures on Louis XIV and XV, and recapitulated in this one?
2. What was the character of Louis XVI, and what were the conditions surrounding him?
3. What did the King do in his perplexity?
4. Who and what was Count Mirabeau?
5. Where was he when the Assembly of Notables was convened, and what did he do on its dissolution?
6. What was the States General? How did Mirabeau obtain a seat in it?
7. What did the States General accomplish?
8. Who was Abbe Sièyes, and what did he do in the name of the popular Deputies (the Third Estate) alone?
9. What did this imply?
10. On what were the Deputies of the Third Estate intent, and what justification may be made for them?
11. What was the first notable occurrence after the Deputies resolved to call themselves the National Assembly and to sit without the other Orders? And who became the spokesman for the people?
12. What followed these events, in Paris and throughout France?
13. What was said in the Court on the fall of the Bastille?
14. What was the condition of the country; property; life; the nobles?
15. What was the great piece of legislation passed by the National Assembly?
16. What did Mirabeau and Sièyes think of this?
17. What was "the Fourth Estate"?
18. What of Paris; the women; the mob; the King?
19. What was Mirabeau's position at this time?

20. Who was Talleyrand; and what measure did he propose for the raising of money for State purposes?

21. How did this resemble the act of Henry VIII of England; and what was the outcome?

22. What were the *assignats?*

23. Give briefly the author's view of Mirabeau, his character, his ideas, and the consequences of his death.

24. What new turn did the Revolution now take?

25. What of the National Assembly; the King; and the National Convention?

26. Who was Lafayette; and what did he now do, and with what consequences?

27. Who were the Triumvirate, and what followed in their reign?

28. In what consisted the second phase of the Revolution?

29. What brought about reaction; and what was the third phase?

30. What was the political ending of this Revolution, undertaken in the names of Liberty, Justice, and Popular Rights?

31. Of what value was the Revolution to France, and to the world?

EDMUND BURKE . . . . . Political Morality.

1. To whom does the author liken Burke, and why?

2. What were Burke's characteristics?

3. When and where was he born, and what was his early career?

4. What great Essay signalized his early literary work; and what was his condition of life, as to leisure for literary pursuits?

5. Why did he prefer to enter public life?

6. What was his first step in a political career, and what, its result?

7. When did he enter Parliament, and under what conditions of public affairs?

8. What of the American difficulties of that time?

9. What was Burke's position in that regard?
10. How did the result of the American Revolution in 1782 affect his career?
11. What was the influence of Burke, after he had retired from a place of official power? Illustrate the distinction between power and influence: Hamilton; Seward; Sumner.
12. Burke's first ten years in Parliament having been devoted to American affairs, what difficulties next engaged his thoughts and efforts, and in what way?
13. What was the political result, to him?
14. What of the Irish Catholics?
15. What of the French Revolution?
16. Why did Burke oppose the violent acts of the French radicals?
17. What does the author say of reforms achieved by crime?
18. What, of the views of the French Revolutionists?
19. How did Burke regard the legislation of the Revolution, and why?
20. What great work issued from Burke on this subject?
21. How were Burke's views of this matter limited and cramped?
22. Where did he fail in wisdom in his proposed remedies?
23. What evils might have been avoided had the European nations not attacked the new French Republic?
24. What was Burke's peculiar excellence?
25. What is most valuable in his writings and published speeches?
26. In what great causes in England did Burke exert himself for the right?
27. What were his services?

NAPOLEON BONAPARTE . . . . The French Empire.

1. How does Napoleon rank among military geniuses?
2. How, as a civil administrator?
3. How, as to general intellect?
4. How, as to character?

5. As to his services: what were his early achievements?

6. What had been done by the French National Convention? What did the succeeding Directory do for Napoleon?

7. What did he in two years do as against the Sardinians; the Austrians; the Italians?

8. Why did he ask to be sent to invade Egypt, and what was the result?

9. What had happened during his absence from France?

10. What did he do on his return?

11. As First Consul of the Republic, how far was he true to the Revolutionary principles which he had invoked?

12. How did he beneficently use his power?

13. How arose the war with Austria and England?

14. What did Napoleon do in this campaign?

15. Where do we see his ambition now displayed?

16. What was the result of his assumption of imperial dignity?

17. How did Napoleon meet the allies—the Austrians; Prussians; Russians?

18. After the peace of Tilsit (1807), what became Napoleon's aim?

19. How did his character seem to change?

20. What two great invasions did he make, and fail in?

21. The author does not give in detail the unsuccessful campaigns of Napoleon, the banishment to Elba, the return, the utter crushing of Napoleon at Waterloo, and the final exile to St. Helena; but what does he say of the providential value of great men's lives, whether good or bad; Gustavus Adolphus, William the Silent. Washington, Napoleon?

22. What important lessons are taught by the career of Napoleon?

23. What remains of his personal ideas, as embodied in his career?

PRINCE METTERNICH . . . . . Conservatism.

1. When did Metternich arise, and in what two respects is he to be regarded?
2. Sketch his birth, early life, and beginning of diplomatic career.
3. Why was he sent to Berlin as ambassador, and what was the condition of affairs?
4. After the battles of Austerlitz and Jena, when Metternich was sent to Paris, how is he described, in person and ideas?
5. What did he think of Napoleon?
6. Tell of his recall to Vienna, his return to Paris, and his negotiation with Napoleon as to a great international project.
7. What did Metternich do after the marriage, on his return to Vienna?
8. How did he at last succeed in his long cherished plan of a coalition against Napoleon, and what was the result?
9. What was the Congress of Vienna after Napoleon's banishment to Elba?
10. In the division of the spoils, what did Russia get? What, Prussia? What, Austria?
11. What of Napoleon, the allies, and Waterloo?
12. What was the Holy Alliance?
13. When Metternich became prince, chancellor, and prime minister of the Austrian Empire, what was his policy; what, its effect?
14. What were the "sects"?
15. Tell of the assassination of Von Kotzebue, and its results.
16. What two revolutions occurred in Italy, and how did they end?
17. Where did other revolts break out?
18. What of Austria amid all this agitation?
19. What was Metternich's private character?
20. How does the author sum up his services and his public qualities?

CHATEAUBRIAND . . . . Restoration of the Bourbons.

1. Describe the situation in France after the fall of Napoleon, and the views of the several Powers.
2. Who and what was Louis XVIII?
3. What marked his reign and his ministry?
4. Who and what was Talleyrand, and what were his relations with Napoleon?
5. How did he come to be Minister of Louis XVIII, and what was his conduct under that King and his successor, Charles X?
6. As the special exponent of antagonism to liberal principles during the reigns of these restored Bourbons, whom does the author mention—negatively and positively?
7. Who and what was Chateaubriand?
8. Tell of his birth, early career, and elevation to the Chamber of Peers. What was that Chamber and its action?
9. Describe the general reaction from Napoleonism.
10. What were the troubles of Louis XVIII?
11. What was the occasion and the action of the Congress of Verona, and what Chateaubriand's part in it?
12. How did the French Chamber discuss and decide the question of the war with Spain? What was its result?
13. After Chateaubriand's dismissal, what became his attitude towards the Government?
14. How does the author judge Louis XVIII?
15. Tell of Charles X, his character, and the tendencies of France under him.
16. What was the most severely repressive action taken by the Government, and what were its results?
17. Give the essence of the paragraph beginning: "Thus closed the third act in the mighty drama," etc.
18. Considering the great men of the reigns of the restored Bourbons, tell of Le Maistre; Lamennais; Cousin; the historians; the journalists; the scientists; the legislators.
19. What have you to say of the *salons*, and their interests and influences?

GEORGE IV. . . . . Toryism.

1. In 1815, when the Prince of Wales was regent in England, what was the general condition of the higher classes?
2. What, of the legislative halls?
3. What, of the Church?
4. What, of the courts?
5. What, of the middle classes?
6. What, of the lower classes?
7. Give some idea of the men prominent in the Government—Lord Liverpool; Castlereagh; George Canning.
8. How did the Prince of Wales become regent, and what was his general character and conduct?
9. How did he treat his wife?
10. After the Prince became George IV. in 1820, what things stand out as of political importance in his reign?
11. What was the later career of Canning, his death, memory, and character?
12. Name the next subject of historical weight during this reign, and what was its beginning and course?
13. The third great matter—the removal of Catholic disabilities—demands some retrospect. When did the disability begin, and what at this time was the condition of Ireland?
14. What was the Catholic Association, its object, its treatment, and the result?
15. What was the new association, and what of O'Connell?
16. Tell of the course of the Duke of Wellington, now Prime Minister, and of Sir Robert Peel: and the result to Parliament, the King, and O'Connell.
17. In what consists the historical importance of O'Connell's conflict for Catholic emancipation?
18. What has the author to say of Wellington's career as a civil administrator?
19. When and how did George IV die?
20. What was his character, private and public?
21. Why did national prosperity begin again during his stubborn reign?
22. What great men made his time illustrious?

THE GREEK REVOLUTION.

1. After the fall of Napoleon, what was the feeling of Europe and the policy of the Powers?

2. Without international wars, what disturbances nevertheless arose, and where?

3. What was the most important revolution in Europe, and why was it so?

4. Why were the Powers withheld from helping the Greeks?

5. What was the condition of the Greek people in 1820?

6. What, their character?

7. Why did they look to Russia for sympathy and aid?

8. When, where and how did the insurrection against the Turks break out?

9. How did the Turks meet it?

10. What effect did it have upon the Greeks?

11. What were the early reverses and successes of the Greeks?

12. Tell of Tripolitza and Napoli di Romania, and the end of the campaign of 1821.

13. Who was Ali Pasha, and how did his downfall affect the Greeks?

14. Tell of the massacre of Scio, and the return-blow dealt by the Greeks.

15. What was the great lack of the revolutionists?

16. What took place in Macedonia, at Corinth, and Athens?

17. How fared the insurrection in the islands of Cyprus and Candia?

18. What great victory crowned the Greeks at the end of 1822?

19. How do historians regard the campaign?

20. Why did not outside relief now come to the Greeks?

21. What was the danger to the Greeks, despite their successes?

22. What about the new campaign of 1823, both as to Turks and Greeks?

23. Who appeared at this time from England, to support the Greek cause, and why was this an important help?
24. Tell of the campaign of 1824.
25. Describe that of 1825, and the fall of Missolonghi.
26. What was the result of this?
27. What happened on July 6, 1827, and what followed?
28. Who was the first President of the Greek Republic, and how did he succeed?
29. What did the Powers then do about the government of Greece; who was the first ruler, and how long did he reign?
30. What international complication ensued upon the close of the Greek Revolution?
31. What was the result to Turkey?
32. What is the "Eastern Question"?

LOUIS PHILIPPE . . . . . The Citizen King.

1. What was the difference between the positions of Louis XVIII and of Louis Philippe; and why was the latter made King, at the expulsion of the elder branch of the Bourbons?
2. What was his character and how was he generally regarded?
3. Who was the Marquis de Lafayette, and what had he to do with the elevation of Louis Philippe to the throne?
4. Tell of the two bankers—Lafitte and Casimir Périer—who successively became Prime Ministers.
5. What was the condition of the people, and what the result?
6. How did the King meet these disturbances?
7. What was the outcome of the revolutionary outbreak in Paris?
8. On the firmer establishment of the Government, who was made Prime Minister, and what events marked his administration?
9. Who succeeded Soult, and what were his qualities and habits?

10. What was his successor, Count Molé, and what events took place during his rule?

11. What of railway speculation, money, luxury, and vice?

12. Who were Villemain and Lamartine?

13. What is said of Lamartine's history?

14. How were the French now occupied in Africa?

15. What brought Thiers again into power, and what famous saying did he utter to show how he took his own way in spite of his royal master? ("The King reigns, and does not govern.")

16. What Napoleonic event now occurred, and how did it affect political sentiment?

17. Why was Thiers displaced by Guizot?

18. Who was Guizot, and what were his qualities and accomplishments?

19. What does Dr. Lord say about Guizot's historical writings, and about "the excellence of living power" in style?

20. How does the author compare Guizot and Thiers, and what relation do ministers bear to monarchical government?

21. Tell of the year 1841; the fortification of Paris; the Algerian War.

22. Describe the Spanish marriages and their effect on the fortunes of the King, especially as to England.

23. What now made and fomented discontent?

24. What was the result, and what, the verdict on Louis Philippe?

VOL. X.

EUROPEAN LEADERS.

WILLIAM IV. . . . . English Reforms.

1. Who was William IV, and what were the conditions when he ascended the English throne?
2. What was the complexion of the new Parliament?
3. What was the difference between Whigs and Tories?
4. What was the question at issue in the Reform Bill?
5. Who was Lord John Russell?
6. What were the propositions of his bill?
7. How was it received, and what was its fate?
8. Describe the result, as to Parliament, and as to the main point at issue.
9. How did the House of Lords receive the bill from the Commons?
10. What was the result in the country at large?
11. What happened in relation to Lord Russell's third attempt to pass the Reform bill?
12. Who and what was Henry Brougham?
13. What did Lord Russell do after the passage of his bill?
14. What was the next subject for the reform Parliament, and what was done about it?
15. What of the tithes, demanded from the Irish in support of the English Protestant Episcopal Church in Ireland?
16. Tell of Daniel O'Connell.
17. What were the difficulties of the Government in dealing with the tithes question?
18. Wherein does the author think the solution may be found?
19. Give some account of the abolition of negro slavery in the West Indies.
20. What about India and the East India Company?
21. Mention other reforms in England.
22. When did Trade Unions begin, and what is the author's view of them?

23. Tell of the Poor Law; beer licenses; house taxes, and other minor reforms.

24. What of municipal corporations and town governments?

25. Enumerate still further reforms.

26. When did the King die, and who was his successor?

27. Describe Rowland Hill's postal reform.

28. What of the criminal code, as changed early in Victoria's reign?

29. What has the author to say of the Duke of Wellington?

SIR ROBERT PEEL . . . . . Political Economy.

1. What were the origin, education, and early career, of Sir Robert Peel?

2. How did he make his way?

3. What is said of his Tory principles, and his financial reputation?

4. How was he related to Catholic emancipation in Ireland?

5. How did he act toward the Reform Bill, during and after its passage?

6. What was Peel's special mission?

7. When he became Prime Minister in 1841, what did he do in reference to the Corn Laws; the income tax; the import duties on agricultural needs?

8. In 1844, what was the condition of England, and of Ireland; and what about O'Connell?

9. What does the author think of the Irish question?

10. Tell of the factory question and its treatment.

11. What was the state of public finance at this time?

12. Tell something of the Bank of England.

13. What did Peel do to soothe the Catholics of Ireland?

14. In taking up the subject of the Corn Laws, especially associated with Peel, tell of Manchester, its doctrines, and Richard Cobden.

15. How did the Anti-Corn-Law Association, with Bright and Cobden, propagate the principles of free trade?

16. Who believed in the principle of protecting the country against the importation of foreign breadstuffs?

17. Tell of the organization of the Free Trade Leagues, and the progress of the agitation.

18. What position did Peel take, and why?

19. Who and what was Benjamin Disraeli, and what part did he play?

20. What was Peel's proposition, and what, its result?

21. What was the result of the Irish Coercion Bill, and what did Peel say on retiring from power?

22. What did O'Connell say in Parliament about the Irish famine?

23. Tell of the Chartist movement, O'Connor, and Vincent.

24. Why and how did the movement fail?

25. When and how did Peel die, and what does the author say of his character and career?

CAVOUR . . . . . United Italy.

1. What was the most interesting event in European history between the fall of Napoleon I and that of Napoleon III, and what was the time?

2. How did this affect the Papal government?

3. What general spirit was abroad, and how did it show itself?

4. What two passionate sentiments inspired Italians; and how did that affect the efforts of the leaders?

5. Tell of the beginning of Italian revolution, and of the Italian rulers.

6. Describe Joseph Mazzini, his ideas, efforts, and banishment.

7. Tell of his invasion of Italy, his life in England, and his return to his native land.

8. Who was d'Azeglio, and what were his relations to the liberal movement?

9. How does the author illustrate the difference between kindliness and liberality?

10. What caused the fall of Charles Albert, King of Sardinia, in North Italy; who succeeded him, and what were the features of the new reign?

11. Who was Count Cavour; and what, his career?

12. What were his aims, and what, his most important achievement as Prime Minister?

13. How did he unite the other powers against Austria, and center the hopes of Italian Liberals on the royal house of Savoy, ruling the Sardinian kingdom?

14. What arrangements did he make with Napoleon III, of France?

15. Who was Garibaldi, and what had been his life down to 1848?

16. What did he do against the Austrians, and what in defence of Rome?

17. Tell of his adventures after that—in San Marino, Italy, the Mediterranean islands, New York, South America, Caprera.

18. When did Cavour send for Garibaldi, and what did that gallant leader do?

19. Tell of the situation after the defeat of the Austrians, and the enlargement of the Sardinian kingdom.

20. Describe briefly the campaign of Garibaldi and Mazzini in the liberation of Naples and Sicily.

21. Tell of the action of Victor Emmanuel on hearing of Garibaldi's success in the South, and the latter's request, and disappointment.

22. What brought about the death of Cavour, and what triumph did he see before he died?

23. What did Victor Emmanuel and Garibaldi do about Rome?

24. What finally led to the incorporation of Venice and Rome in the Kingdom of Italy, under Victor Emmanuel?

25. How did the great political changes in the independence of Italy come about?

26. What evil and what good conditions exist there to-day?

CZAR NICHOLAS . . . . . The Crimean War.

1. What has always been the aim of Russia, and why?
2. How did Russia advance so far toward the Mediterranean as to get control of the Black Sea?
3. Describe qualities of Russian rulers—Catherine, Paul, Alexander, and Nicholas.
4. What were the results of the war with Turkey, arising out of the Greek Revolution?
5. What were the personal characteristics of Nicholas?
6. What has the author to say of unchecked success on the part of great rulers?
7. How must the Russians advance to the conquest of Constantinople?
8. What pretext for a new war with Turkey did Nicholas seek, and why did he think he could succeed?
9. Who then represented England as Ambassador at Constantinople, and what was his diplomatic course?
10. How did the English people feel about Russia's encroachments, and the idea of resisting them?
11. How were Louis Napoleon and France drawn into the quarrel?
12. Describe the contest over the Christian shrines in Palestine, held by the Turks.
13. What was the final dispute about, as between Greek and Latin church authorities?
14. How did Lord Stratford de Redcliffe, the English Ambassador at Constantinople, defeat the diplomacy of Russia?
15. How was a state of war brought about?
16. What were the popular feelings in Turkey and in Russia?
17. How were England and France finally brought into the war against Russia?
18. What did Prussia and Austria do?
19. What does the author think of this war?
20. Who commanded the English and French armies?
21. What forced Russia to withdraw from the Danubian principalities?

22. Who was now the English Prime Minister, and what was his character, and attitude toward the war?

23. Why did not the war end when Russia withdrew from the principalities?

24. Leaving Varna on account of sickness of the troops, tell of the advance to the Crimea and the march toward Sebastopol.

25. What was Sebastopol, and why did the allies wish to take it?

26. Tell of the battle of the Alma River, and the march around Sebastopol.

27. Describe the battle of Balaklava, and the charges of the Light and Heavy brigades of English cavalry.

28. What was the result of the battle of Inkerman?

29. How did the allied armies suffer?

30. Tell of the hospitals, the volunteer nurses, Florence Nightingale, etc.

31. What notable reinforcement came the following Spring?

32. Describe the assault on the Malakoff and the fall of Sebastopol.

33. What was the date of the treaty of peace?

34. What was gained in this war, by England; France; Russia?

LOUIS NAPOLEON . . . . . The Second Empire.

1. Give a brief account of Louis Napoleon's origin and early career.

2. What happened in 1848?

3. What two mistakes did the French make about Louis Napoleon, and what was his character?

4. As the end of his Presidency approached, how did he scheme to prolong his power?

5. How did he get control of the army?

6. What happened in the night of December 2, 1851, and the next morning?

7. Having control of Paris, how did he gain his re-

election—and by how many votes—first as President for ten years, and in December, 1852, as Emperor?

8. How did the new Emperor cultivate the good will of his people?

9. What was the wicked policy he followed out as to other nations?

10. Although the four great powers were united in demanding the evacuation of the Danubian principalities by Russia, in her threat against Turkey, how did Napoleon intrigue to bring on war nevertheless?

11. Who was his chief aid in England, to force that country to the war? Describe him.

12. Why did Louis Napoleon especially desire England as his ally?

13. What was the result of the war, as to Napoleon's prestige?

14. How did he effect the appearance of brilliant success, in his capital?

15. Who stood aloof, and opposed him?

16. Why can Louis Napoleon not be called an "adventurer"?

17. What were his good qualities?

18. What share did he take in the war between Austria and Sardinia, and with what result?

19. What had he now accomplished as a ruler?

20. What mistake did he make in Mexico, during the Rebellion in the United States? Tell of Maximilian.

21. Describe the condition of Germany at this time, and Louis Napoleon's attempts to secure allies against her.

22. What were the French Emperor's resources?

23. What brought about war?

24. Describe the brief conflict, and its consequences.

25. How does the author contrast the Emperor with the French nation?

PRINCE BISMARCK . . . . . The German Empire.

1. Describe the condition of Prussia after her conquest by Napoleon Bonaparte in 1807.

2. Who were Stein, Hardenberg, and Scharnhorst, and what were their achievements for Prussia?

3. What great deed was wrought by the Baron von Humboldt?

4. What special measures in army reorganization were accomplished by Scharnhorst?

5. Describe the condition of Prussia when Napoleon was sent to St. Helena, and the New Bund, or Confederacy, of German States.

6. Tell of the reaction against liberal sentiments, beginning 1818, under Frederick William II of Prussia.

7. What occurred on the accession of Frederick William III in 1840?

8. What, in 1847?

9. Who and what was von Bismarck, and what was his early career, to 1837?

10. What was his occupation for the next eight years, and what his character?

11. What was his corner-stone of belief?

12. Tell of the results of the revolution of 1848, and Bismarck's position in the new Parliament.

13. What of the Diet of 1851, and Bismarck's experience at Frankfort?

14. How did he conduct himself at St. Petersburg?

15. When the King died and was succeeded by William I, what became of Bismarck?

16. What was his one intent, and how did he resemble Cromwell and Frederic the Great?

17. What did William and Bismarck do in preparation for a war that was foreseen, but could not be proclaimed?

18. Tell of the Schleswig-Holstein complication, and its result.

19. What had Bismarck in view?

20. What averted war at that time, what did the Chamber at Berlin do, and what did Bismarck?

21. Why did Austria and Prussia come to blows?
22. Tell of von Moltke, and the brief war.
23. What effect did the revolt have upon Bismarck's popularity, and what was its effect in Europe?
24. How did Germany, through the new North German Parliament, under Bismarck's guidance, obtain a liberal constitution?
25. Meantime, what was Louis Napoleon trying to do, and how did warlike feeling grow out of his ambition and Bismarck's shrewd diplomacy?
26. What prevented the war?
27. Describe the visit to Paris by King William, Bismarck, and Moltke.
28. Tell of the Customs Parliament, Hanover, and Bismarck's power.
29. How did the warlike feeling between France and Prussia manifest itself?
30. What brought on the conflict?
31. Describe the brief war.
32. Tell of the proclamation of the German Empire, at Paris.
33. What followed this war, for Bismarck, and what was his general mode of life and character?
34. Tell of his quarrel with the Catholics.
35. What of the new Socialism?
36. What of his army policy?
37. When Emperor William I died in 1888, and his son Emperor Frederick, shortly afterwards, what caused Bismarck's retirement when the young Emperor William II came to power?
38. When did Bismarck die, and how was he honored at the end?

WILLIAM E. GLADSTONE . . . { The Enfranchisement of the People.

1. Tell of Gladstone's birth, youth, and education.

2. What was his entrance upon public life, and at what age, in 1833?

3. What measures did the young parliamentarian support?

4. When the Conservatives came into power, what offices did he fill?

5. What has been his position in regard to the Church?

6. When he returned to Parliament, what were the qualities of his oratory; and what does the author say of Webster, Demosthenes, Beecher, Pitt, Fox, and other great orators?

7. What of Macaulay and Gladstone, on Church and State?

8. In 1841, still more prominent in Parliament, what measures did Gladstone support and oppose?

9. Resigning his seat in Parliament during the repeal of the Corn Laws, what great honor did Gladstone receive from the University of Oxford?

10. What resulted from his trip to Italy in 1850?

11. Who and what was Benjamin Disraeli?

12. Who and what was Lord Palmerston, the Foreign Minister when Gladstone became Chancellor of the Exchequer in Lord Aberdeen's Cabinet?

13. What was Gladstone's feeling about the Crimean War, and what his relation to the Government at that time?

14. How did Gladstone change his opinions, and from being a protectionist come to be a free-trader?

15. At fifty years of age, what was Mr. Gladstone's reputation?

16. What of his book on Homer; and what recognition of his scholarly attainments did he receive?

17. What does the author say of his abilities as a Finance Minister, and what concerning the discussions of taxation?

18. What other subjects did Gladstone discuss, and what characterized all his speeches?

19. On what American topic did he make a great mistake?

20. How was his transition from Conservatism to Liberalism in home politics signalized?
21. What did Lord Russell's Reform Bill propose, and how did it result?
22. Tell of the rivalry between Gladstone and Disraeli.
23. What brought Gladstone to the post of Prime Minister, as the head of the Liberals?
24. What is said of his popularity and influence?
25. Tell of the disestablishment of the Irish Church—that is, the English Protestant Church in Ireland?
26. What of the Irish Land Bill?
27. What of the system of purchasing commissions in the army?
28. What other liberal reforms did Gladstone inaugurate?
29. What about the Alabama Claims, and the settlement with the United States under arbitration?
30. Were Gladstone's reforms popular with the English?
31. How did his appeal for a new parliamentary election in 1875 result?
32. How long was he in retirement, and what did he do meanwhile?
33. What of Disraeli?
34. What was the origin of the term *Jingoism?*
35. What brought Gladstone again into power as Prime Minister, at the age of seventy?
36. Tell of his retirement, succession by Lord Salisbury, and Gladstone's third premiership in 1886.
37. What dissolved his party?
38. When did he die?
39. With what grand modern movement is he forever associated?

VOL. XI.

AMERICAN FOUNDERS.

Preliminary.

THE AMERICAN IDEA . . . . . Liberty Under Law.

1. What are the three fundamental principles on which American institutions are based?
2. What do we find as to popular rights in Jewish history? In Roman?
3. What does the author think of the claim that the chief American institutions were derived from Holland?
4. Trace the growth of popular rights in English history.
5. What English characteristics were reproduced in New England?
6. In what did the English and the Dutch Colonists resemble each other?
7. What was the distinction between the *Pilgrims* and the *Puritans*, who settled New England?
8. Tell of the town meeting.
9. Show the love of learning in New England.
10. What of the confederation of towns, and Colonial self-government, generally?
11. What of the popular use of fire-arms, and the free selection of parish ministers, as elements of independent life?
12. Mention the different classes of settlers in the various Colonies, and their self-reliant character.
13. What was the effect of the (French and Indian) "Seven Years' War," ending in 1760?
14. What were the sentiments of the Colonists toward England?
15. Trace the growth of the causes that led to the revolt of the Colonies against Great Britain.
16. What is the great underlying idea on which our free Constitution was founded?

17. On what principle did Dr. Lord select the American statesmen to be depicted in this volume?

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN . . . . . Diplomacy.

1. Give a brief account of Franklin's family, birth, and early career.
2. When he returned from England, what did he do, and what newspaper did he start?
3. Tell of his habits, his organization of a circulating library, his marriage, and his character.
4. How did he differ from his Quaker neighbors in Philadelphia?
5. Tell of his editorial influence, and of "Poor Richard's Almanac."
6. How did he show his sagacity in business?
7. To what two public offices was he appointed in 1736-7, and what were his habits of work, study, and social intercourse?
8. Tell of Franklin's discoveries in electricity, and their results.
9. What public improvements did he inaugurate?
10. How had Franklin obtained peculiar knowledge of the affairs of the Colonies before his diplomatic career began?
11. Tell of his first diplomatic mission in 1757, and his doings in London.
12. What was the condition of affairs in America on his return in 1762?
13. Who were the orators of the Revolution?
14. Why was Franklin sent again to England in 1764, and what did he do there?
15. What further authority was given him in 1770, and how was his mission impeded?
16. How was he regarded in England?
17. When he returned in 1775, what position was he elected to, and what were his acts therein?
18. Why was he sent to France in 1776, and what was the condition of affairs in that country?

19. How was he welcomed, and why?

20. What diplomatic success did he have: the treaty of alliance; Lafayette; American prisoners of war; Paul Jones?

21. What was the turning point of the American Revolution, and what the decisive event?

22. What about the treaty of peace? Tell of Adams and Jay, Franklin's colleagues on the Commission.

23. Describe his return home, his life there, and the fortunate conclusion of his career.

GEORGE WASHINGTON . . The American Revolution

1. Tell of Washington's family history, his birth, education, character in truth, etc.

2. What was the first important task assigned to him

3. How did he get into military life; what was his experience under the British General Braddock; and what wa his reputation at the end of the French and Indian War

4. Describe his manner of life at Mt. Vernon, his mar riage, occupation, etc.

5. What was his position in the first Congress as t English aggression?

6. Who nominated Washington to be Commander-in Chief of the army, and how was he fitted for that post?

7. What was his first aim, after taking command a Cambridge, Mass., and how did he succeed?

8. What was the condition of the army?

9. Give a brief description of the war and the vexation and discouragements of the Commander-in-Chief down t the time of the expulsion of the British troops from Ne Jersey.

10. Describe the Northern campaign of Gen. Burgoyn and its issue at Saratoga.

11. Tell of Washington's experiences at Germantown, th winter at Valley Forge, and the trials, patience and skill the commander in dealing with the army and Congress.

12. What were the chief events of the year 1778?

13. Why did the British desire West Point on the Hudson River, and how did they try to get it?

14. Briefly describe the situation in the South—in the Carolinas and Virginia.

15. How did Washington deceive Clinton at New York and swiftly move to coöperate with Lafayette and the French fleet in Virginia?

16. What was the result of the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown?

17. After this surrender, to what serious danger were the Colonies exposed, owing to demoralization in army, Congress, and country at large? How did Washington show his greatness at this juncture?

18. On the adoption of the Federal Constitution in 1789, and Washington's election as President of the new United States, what great men did he gather in his Cabinet?

19. What was his general bearing, as President?

20. What were the great questions of home policy to be determined?

21. Why were the foreign relations of the new republic of special importance?

22. As Washington's eight years of Presidential administration were not dashingly brilliant, any more than his career as General, how did he show his remarkable qualities; what had been achieved when he retired in 1797?

23. What single creative genius does Dr. Lord allow among our statesmen?

24. If Washington was not a genius, what was the secret of his power in life, and his immortal fame?

ALEXANDER HAMILTON . The American Constitution.

1. What were the origin and early life of Hamilton?

2. Describe the relations of the American Colonists with the mother country in 1773-6.

3. What of the Declaration of Independence: its consequences; and young Hamilton's action?

4. What qualities and services gave him the confidence of Washington?

5. Describe the conditions in the country after the Declaration of Independence.

6. What closed Hamilton's military career; and what was his next step?

7. Into what great constitutional question did his first lawsuit lead him; its result?

8. Who and what was Aaron Burr? Compare his character and talents with Hamilton's.

9. What was the condition of the League, or Confederacy of States, politically and commercially, at the close of the Revolution?

10. What attempt was made to provide a remedy for these evils?

11. Give some examples of the class of men in the Constitutional Convention of 1787.

12. What special questions were debated, and on what general principle were they settled?

13. What has been the history of growth in all successful Constitutions? Give examples.

14. What part did Hamilton take in the debates, and along what lines?

15. What of the ratification of the new Constitution by the States, and Hamilton's part in that?

16. When Washington was made President, to what post did he appoint Hamilton; and what did Hamilton propose as the means of providing for the public debt, current expenses, and regular income?

17. How do the principles of political economy—especially as related to a tariff of taxation on imports, for purposes of revenue or of protection to home interests—vary in their application to different countries, and to the same country at different periods of its development?

18. What was Hamilton's next great measure?

19. Describe the distinction between the Federal and the Republican (afterwards called the Democratic) parties in politics.

20. Referring to Hamilton's influence after his retirement

from political position, describe and illustrate the difference between influence and power.

21. How did Hamilton come into collision with Aaron Burr? The result?

22. What measure of reason underlies the practice of duelling, in the past and at the present time?

23. What retribution was visited upon Burr for his slaying of Hamilton?

24. What is the permanent position of Hamilton in public regard?

JOHN ADAMS . . . . . Constructive Statesmanship.

1. What were the family, birth, education, and early ambition of John Adams?

2. What was the general condition of New Englanders at the time of his early career?

3. What made the first impression on the mind of young Adams as to the injustice suffered by the Colonies?

4. What now was his profession, and what his special gift?

5. Tell briefly of the fight against unjust taxation.

6. What led to the assembling of the first General Congress of the Colonies, and what had Adams to do with it?

7. What were his ability, character and repute; how is he compared with Washington?

8. What has Dr. Lord to say of parliamentary eloquence and of Adams's eminence in this Congress?

9. Why was Adams opposed to a conciliatory policy toward England?

10. Why did he, a Massachusetts man, nominate Washington, of Virginia, as Commander-in-Chief of the Continental armies, when the fights at Concord and Lexington had brought on war?

11. On what important committees in Congress did Adams serve?

12. What was his most memorable service in this Congress?

13. What were his experiences as a diplomatist in France and Holland during the Revolution, and in England after the war?

14. What was the great flaw in Adams when he became Vice-President under President Washington?

15. Was he a genuine believer in democracy? Of what was he accused?

16. When Adams became President, what two great political parties were formed; who were their leaders, and what did they stand for?

17. Describe the relations between France and the United States, and the skill of President Adams in nullifying Napoleon's attempted injustice.

18. Of what did Jefferson and his party associates accuse the Federalists, at this time?

19. What of the Alien and Sedition Laws, and their effect on the power of the Federalists?

20. What does Dr. Lord consider to be the special claim of Adams to the gratitude of his country?

21. Tell of Adams's last years, his family, his death, his final words.

THOMAS JEFFERSON . . . . . Popular Sovereignty.

1. When, where, and of what family was Jefferson born?

2. What were his education and his youthful characteristics?

3. Tell of his early professional career.

4. When and how did his political career begin; what followed his marriage?

5. Relate his connection with the Revolution, and compare him with other leaders.

6. What were his doings as legislator and Governor in Virginia?

7. What did he accomplish as Minister to France, compared with Franklin and Adams?

8. Describe his career as a member of Washington's Cabinet?

9. What were his political beliefs and influence?
10. How did he become Vice-President and President?
11. What social changes did he make, as President?
12. What was the most important act of Jefferson's first administration, and how did it come about?
13. Tell of Aaron Burr and his monarchical enterprise during Jefferson's second administration.
14. What were the origin and effect of the Embargo, or Non-importation Act?
15. What was the thing of chief interest in Jefferson's administrations?
16. What does the author think to have been the result of Jefferson's domestic political policy?
17. Describe his personal qualities, and mode of private life.
18. When did he die, and what did he wish engraved on his tomb?
19. What does the author say of the three great convictions and deeds of Jefferson's public life?
20. How does the author sum up his character and career?

JOHN MARSHALL . . . . The U. S. Supreme Court.

1. What were the defects in the Articles of Confederation forming the first union between the States?
2. How were these sought to be remedied, and what difficulty still remained?
3. Describe the constitutional functions of the Supreme Court.
4. Why is the career of John Marshall of interest?
5. Tell of his parentage, birth, and early life.
6. What of his appearance, and his experiences as a Revolutionary soldier?
7. How did he come to his devotion to the Union, and what was his early professional career after the war?
8. What objections did prominent men make to the proposed new Constitution, and what ground did Marshall take during the discussion of its ratification?

9. What party position did he assume, and what official duties did he decline, and accept?

10. Tell of the mission to France.

11. When did Marshall enter Congress, and what was his course in the case of Jonathan Robbins?

12. When did he become Secretary of State, and what is said of his State papers?

13. Tell of the case before the Supreme Court in which Marshall was unsuccessful as an advocate.

14. What new process, peculiar to our American system, began with Marshall's entrance upon his duties as a member of the Supreme Court?

15. In discussing and deciding fundamental constitutional principles, thus establishing precedents of American law, tell of the case of Marbury *versus* Madison, involving the status of an Act of Congress as related to the Constitution.

16. Relate the case of Cohens *versus* Virginia, as to the relation of the Constitution to acts of the authorities of the various States.

17. Explain the case of McCulloch *versus* Maryland, involving the mutual relation of Acts of Congress and Acts of State Legislatures.

18. What case decided the power of the general government to regulate commerce with foreign nations and among the several States, and on what grounds?

19. What other lines of jurisdiction besides constitutional questions exercised Marshall's powers?

20. What general proportion of the Court's decisions were declared in opinions written by Marshall?

21. Describe the case of the capture of the "Exchange," and the principles of international law involved.

22. How did Marshall declare the right of the National Government to enlarge the national domain?

23. What of the principle of the equality of nations?

24. How did Marshall decide as to the property rights of an alien domiciled in a foreign country, in case of war?

25. In comparison with great judges of other countries, how does the author discriminate between Marshall and Lord Mansfield? Lord Eldon? Lord Stowell?

26. What is the basis on which the U. S. Supreme Court must retain, as it has gained, its powerful influence?

VOL. XII.

AMERICAN LEADERS.

ANDREW JACKSON . . . . . Personal Politics.

1. Tell of Jackson's family, birth, and rearing.
2. What was his early professional life?
3. How did he enter political life, and what positions did he hold?
4. How did he win popularity and public confidence? Tell of the Court incident.
5. What developed his extraordinary energies?
6. Describe the Indian War with Tecumseh.
7. In the war with England, what did Jackson do at Pensacola; at Mobile?
8. Describe New Orleans, the gathering there of American and British troops, and the preliminary fighting.
9. Tell of the battle of New Orleans, and its effects on Jackson's popularity and on himself.
10. What did Jackson do in Florida, as soldier and later as Governor?
11. What was the condition of the country during Monroe's administration (1817-1825), and what great "doctrine" was then proclaimed?
12. How was Jackson nominated for the Presidency, and with what result?
13. Describe the political conditions under John Quincy Adams's Presidency, and the result in 1829.
14. How does the author characterize Jackson, especially as to his political views and State papers?
15. What was President Jackson's "Kitchen Cabinet," and what its effect?
16. Describe his appointment to office and the inauguration of the "Spoils System."
17. How did Jackson find his imperious will withstood in the U. S. Senate?
18. What three topics marked Jackson's administration?

19. What was his position on the tariff question?
20. What, on national finance?
21. Tell of his war against the United States Bank.
22. What were the "pet banks," and what was the resuft of the era of speculation and the inflation of the currency by the issue of paper money?
23. What was the origin of Nullification?
24. Tell of Clay, Calhoun, Webster, Hayne, and Jackson, as related to the Federal Union.
25. When the South Carolina Legislature attempted "nullification" of a tariff law of Congress and threatened secession, what did President Jackson do? What was the result?
26. Describe the Anti-Masonic movement.
27. How does the author characterize Jackson—in his career; his personal habits; his management of men; his patriotism?
28. How is he a puzzle to moralists?

HENRY CLAY . . . . . Compromise Legislation.

1. With whom does the author compare Clay in his political influence?
2. What were his origin, education, and entrance on his profession?
3. What were his especial gifts, and his weaknesses, as a public man?
4. Why did he "go West," and where did he settle?
5. Describe his personal qualities, appearance, etc.
6. What was his early official career?
7. When and in what capacity did his really great career begin?
8. What was Clay's position in reference to the War of 1812 against Great Britain?
9. What of his speeches?
10. Tell of his mission as Peace Commissioner to settle the treaty with Great Britain.
11. On his return to Congress what topic came upper-

most, and how were Clay, Webster, and Calhoun related to it?

12. What was Clay's position relating to the proposed United States Bank, and what was the result?

13. What far greater theme began to agitate the country?

14. What does the author quote from Henry Ward Beecher concerning the new interest in slavery, throughout the South?

15. What question arose in 1818, when the Territory of Missouri applied to Congress for admission as a State of the Union?

16. What was the "Missouri Compromise," and what the result?

17. How does the author discriminate between a "measure" and a "principle," and what does he think of the compromise in this case?

18. What was Clay's position in regard to "internal improvements"—roads, canals, etc., made by national legislation?

19. What of the Greek Revolution?

20. Tell of the great debate on the tariff of 1824, and the speeches of Clay and Webster.

21. What about the tariff of 1828?

22. What does the author think of the principles involved in "Protection" and "Free Trade," and their practical settlement?

23. What does he say of "disproportionate fortunes"?

24. How does the author compare Clay and Webster; Clay and Jackson?

25. What was the most notable portion of Clay's life?

26. Give the main points of Clay's great Senatorial tariff speeches.

27. Why were these points more applicable in Clay's time than in ours?

28. Review Clay's perennial candidature for the Presidency.

29. How was Clay affected toward the slavery question, and how did the new anti-slavery agitation defeat him for the Presidency in 1844?

30. Describe the slavery conflict, the admission of Cali-

fornia as a State in 1850, and Clay's compromise proposition, with the efforts of Calhoun and Seward.

31. What was the result; was it wise?

32. When and where did Clay die?

33. What is the author's summing up of his character and career?

DANIEL WEBSTER . . . . . The American Union.

1. Why does the author single out Webster as the most prominent political genius in American history, after the death of Hamilton?

2. Describe the conditions of life in the United States when Webster was born (1782).

3. Tell of his early life and career, to his entrance into the United States Senate.

4. His legal career comes first. Tell of the Gibbons & Ogden case; the Ogden & Saunders case; that of the United States Bank; of Stephen Girard's will; of Rhode Island; of the Knapp murder case.

5. What was Webster's greatness as a lawyer?

6. As to his oratorical powers: what was his chief characteristic? What has the author to say of his style? What of his patriotism, and devotion to lofty ideals?

7. In Webster's senatorial career, what three great topics were especially illuminated by his genius?

8. Give some account of his views on Banking; on Legal Currency. How have his predictions as to sound currency been fulfilled?

9. What of Webster's speeches on the protection of manufacturing industries, by high tariffs on importations?

10. Why did the agricultural South advocate free trade?

11. Was Webster a politician, in the party sense?

12. What does the author say of him as to his defence of the Constitution, and his contents with Hayne, Calhoun, and others?

13. What of Webster's Presidential ambitions, and why did they fail?

14. What of his alleged conciliation of the Southern leaders, and what was the real cause of the estrangement of his former friends?

15. What was Webster's position as to Slavery and the Abolitionists?

16. Tell of the "Seventh of March Speech" (1850).

17. Give some idea of Webster's sentiments on Secession in this speech, and the author's argument to show Webster's patriotism, in arguing against agitation either for or against slavery, as sure to end in war.

18. How did both North and South miscalculate, at this time?

19. How does the author seek to show that Webster's conservatism arose out of his patriotism and reverence for the Constitution?

20. Even if he erred in judgment, even if he was ambitious, is Webster to be condemned and his great services forgotten? (Recall errors of other great men.)

21. Recount briefly some of his notable services.

22. When and where did Webster die?

23. What were his defects and his virtues?

JOHN C. CALHOUN . . . . . The Slavery Question.

1. Why must Calhoun be included among great American statesmen?

2. What were his descent, education, profession, and early political career?

3. On what subjects were his early Congressional speeches; and what was the general spirit of them all?

4. What did he favor, on national grounds, and what afterwards led him to change his views?

5. How did he succeed as Secretary of War under President Monroe?

6. What at this time was the condition of the Southern States?

7. What was Calhoun's success as Vice-President under President Jackson?

8. How did he view the tariff question under new conditions; and why?

9. How had the protective system affected the North, and how the South, and why?

10. How does the author discriminate between Calhoun's right to advocate the Southern sectional interest in tariff questions and his argument in favor of a State's right to nullify national laws that it did not approve?

11. Tell of Clay's Compromise Tariff, Calhoun's view of it, and the Force Bill sustaining President Jackson.

12. What was Calhoun's position on the United States Bank matter?

13. What was his character—political and personal?

14. What central political principle moved him in all clashing of State and Federal relations?

15. Relate the growth of anti-slavery feeling at the North and its opposite in the South.

16. What was Calhoun's position?

17. How did the Anti-Slavery men change their policy from moral to political agitation?

18. What of the right of petition?

19. Where did Clay stand, and with what effect?

20. How did the question of "incendiary documents" arise?

21. What relation had slavery in the District of Columbia to the general question?

22. When did the Abolitionists of the North organize as the "Liberal Party," and with what result in Congress?

23. Describe the Texan revolution against Mexico, and the annexation of Texas to the United States.

24. What was the result?

25. What was the outcome of the war?

26. How was public opinion affected in the North, and what extended Northern influence?

27. What proposition did Calhoun make, and what position did he take?

28. How did the question of the Northwestern Territories arise, in 1849-50, over the admission of California and Utah

29. What did Clay propose?
30. On his deathbed, what did Calhoun say of an article on the Compromise by young Beecher?
31. What was Calhoun's last appeal to the Senate?
32. What does the author consider Calhoun's great mistake, and why?

ABRAHAM LINCOLN . . . Civil War and the Union.

1. Tell something of Lincoln's early life and character, to the age of twenty-four.
2. Why did he go into politics?
3. How had he been educated, and what was his first attempt at office-seeking?
4. What was his first experience as a legislator in the assembly of Illinois?
5. What of his law experience?
6. When he went to Congress, what did he effect?
7. What is said of him as a lawyer?
8. When did he rise to the position of a leader in his State, and on what issue?
9. What aroused the anti-slavery sentiment of the North, after the quiet succeeding the Mexican War?
10. What "doctrine" was let loose to make excitement when it was proposed to let the people of the Territories decide whether they should enter the Union as Free or Slave States?
11. Tell of Stephen A. Douglas and the Kansas-Nebraska Bill.
12. Why did the people of the North become indignant at this bill? And why did the South welcome it?
13. What was the result?
14. Tell of the Dred Scott decision of the U. S. Supreme Court.
15. What was Lincoln's position in this matter?
16. Describe his debates with Douglas.
17. Tell of his speeches in the East.
18. Why was he nominated for the Presidency?

19. What was the condition of affairs between his election and his inauguration?
20. What was his attitude toward his Cabinet?
21. What were the consequences of the battle of Bull Run?
22. Describe McClellan's career.
23. What won popular confidence for Lincoln?
24. How and why, and with what authority did Lincoln issue his two Emancipation Proclamations?
25. Tell briefly of McClellan's successors, Pope, Burnside, Hooker, and Meade.
26. Why was Grant finally put in supreme command, and what were his relations with Lincoln?
27. What of Lincoln's second election and his inaugural address?
28. What do you think of his death at the conclusion of the war, and its influence on his fame?
29. How is he likely to be regarded in future?

ROBERT E. LEE . . . . . The Southern Confederacy.

1. What was Lee's ancestry?
2. Tell of his birth, education, early professional life, and marriage.
3. What is said of his personal qualities?
4. How did he comport himself in the Mexican War?
5. After that, what was his army record, down to 1861?
6. What occurred in the South on February 4, 1861? Describe the action.
7. How was Lee affected, in view of the secession o Virginia? What did he do?
8. Show how the North and the South regarded the se cession movement, and why.
9. How were Calhoun and Webster related to this; an how did these considerations explain Lee's action?
10. What were Lee's early military duties in the Civ War; when and how did he become the Confederate Com mander-in-Chief?

11. What was the result of the Confederates' ill success at the battle of Fair Oaks, and how did it result?
12. What was the situation after the Seven Days' Fight?
13. What did Gen. Pope now do, and who confronted him?
14. Describe Stonewall Jackson.
15. What was the result of Pope's campaign?
16. How about Lee's entering Maryland, and the battle of Sharpsburg (Antietam)?
17. What of Fredericksburg?
18. What of Chancellorsville, and Hooker's generalship?
19. Tell of the battle of Gettysburg, and its three days.
20. What criticisms have been made on Lee's generalship at this battle?
21. What is said of his occupying the longest line, and the comment of the historian, Ropes, upon this strategy?
22. How is this illustrated by von Moltke's strategy in the Prussian-Austrian War?
23. What was now the situation?
24. How had the Army of the Potomac been hindered hitherto?
25. Who now took command of the Northern armies, and what was his policy?
26. How did Lee meet it?
27. What great disasters had weakened the South, and what did they now begin to need?
28. How does the author characterize Lee's career during the last year of the war?
29. What weakness did Lee show?
30. What were his characteristics, as a man, a soldier, a Christian?
31. To whom has Lee been compared?
32. What was Lee's most notable trait as a fighter? Illustrate.
33. What of the distinction between personal bravery and the commander's courage? Illustrate.
34. Where does the author place Lee on the scroll of soldierly fame, and why? Illustrate.
35. What is said of the "lost cause"?
36. Tell of Lee's career after the war, and of his death.

VOL. XIII.

GREAT WRITERS.

ROUSSEAU . . . . . Socialism and Education.

1. What two great writers in the Eighteenth Century belong in their influence to the Nineteenth Century? What did they represent?

2. Describe Rousseau's origin and early life, till he went to Paris.

3. What were his qualities and success there?

4. Whom did he marry, and what was his domestic record?

5. How was he led to his first literary success, and what was it?

6. Tell of his opera, and his second literary essay.

7. When he returned to Geneva, what occurred? Describe his retreat.

8. What of his love affair; his second retreat; and his two new books?

9. What was the effect of his "Social Contract," and where did he go?

10. Tell of his experience in England; his return to France; his last days.

11. This having been his life, what is said of his character and conduct?

12. What is his position as a writer?

13. Note some of the contradictions in his life?

14. Why should his ideas and influence be considered?

15. As to his works: tell of his essay on the Arts and Sciences, and our author's opinion of it.

16. What is to be said of his "Origin of Human Inequalities"?

17. Why were Rousseau's brilliant and logical theories unreasonable and dangerous?

18. What is said of his work on "The Social Contract"?

19. What about his ideas on the source of political power?

The rights of property? The correctness of public opinion? The incorruptibility of a people? The limitations of law? The accumulation of wealth? Religious obligation?

20. What good can arise out of his writings?

21. Describe his "Émile."

22. What three dangerous ideas are contained in the book; as to natural impulses; the place of woman; the worth of Christianity?

23. What admirable ideas on education did the book contain?

24. In what more recent works do these appear?

25. What was the "New Héloïse"?

26. How does Dr. Lord characterize Rousseau's "Confessions"?

27. What is the final view of the man and his writings?

SIR WALTER SCOTT . . . . . The Modern Novel.

1. Who were the two preëminently popular literary men in Great Britain during the first part of the Nineteenth Century?

2. What does Dr. Lord think of literary immortality?

3. Tell of Scott's origin, early life, and boyhood character.

4. What were his education, and profession?

5. How did the young lawyer find recreation, and of what use was it to him in later life?

6. What was his social quality, and his position?

7. Name his earliest publication.

8. Tell of his marriage, and of his earlier love-affair.

9. What was his professional career about this time; and what, his second publication?

10. What was the work, "Scottish Minstrelsy," and its success?

11. Tell of "The Lay of the Last Minstrel."

12. What is said of Jeffrey, and "The Edinburgh Review"?

13. What was Scott's estimate of himself as a poet?

14. Who was James Ballantyne, and what was Scott's connection with him?

15. What is said of "Marmion," and of "The Lady of the Lake"?

16. What did Scott write about the immortality of poetry?

17. How did he come to buy Abbottsford?

18. What does Dr. Lord say of Scott's popularity as a novelist; and what, of Bulwer, Dickens, Thackeray, and George Eliot, and the times of their vogue?

19. Tell about "Waverley."

20. What of "Guy Mannering" and two strong characters in it?

21. What of "The Antiquary" and "Old Mortality"?

22. Which others of Scott's tales relate to Scottish life and history; and what effect did they have upon English opinion?

23. What does the author say of Scott's manners, habits, and character, in the midst of all his prosperity?

24. What is said of Abbotsford and Scott's visitors?

25. What about his friends; his letters?

26. Give the titles and dates of some of his later novels.

27. What commercial distress came upon Scott and how did he bear it?

28. What did he do to clear away the great burden thus forced upon him?

29. What novels did he write for the purpose?

30. What other literary work, besides his poems and novels, did Scott perform?

31. Tell of his last years and death.

LORD BYRON . . . . . Poetic Genius.

1. What difference does Dr. Lord mark between Byron and many other poets?

2. Describe his childhood and youth.

3. What of his lameness, and his school experiences.

4. How did his college career affect him, and what was he at its end?

5. Tell of his first publication of juvenile poems, "Hours of Idleness," and the criticism upon it.

6. What did Byron then do?

7. Relate his experience in the House of Lords.

8. Why did he enter upon travel, and where did he go?

9. What is said of his profanity, drinking, and other excesses?

10. Tell of "Childe Harold," and its effect.

11. Give some idea of the poem.

12. When and how did his marriage occur, and what was its result?

13. What is said of immorality and how it is regarded, in England and in some other countries?

14. What two poems followed "Childe Harold"?

15. When Byron left England again, whither did he go, and what writing did he do?

16. What were his habits of life, leisure, and work in Venice?

17. What is said of Byron's letters and his prose writing; and what of the prose writing of other poets?

18. Give some account of Byron's relations with the Countess Guiccioli.

19. How does the author discriminate between the contradictions of Byron's character; and what of his self-indulgence and its consequences?

20. Who was Byron's publisher, and what did he say when reproached for some of the poems?

21. What is the difference, in the painting of Spanish life, between Byron and Cervantes?

22. How does the author characterize Byron's "Cain" and "Manfred"?

23. What is said of Byron's life after he met the Countess of Guiccioli—his habits, his temper, his friendships, his courtesy.

24. Tell of the Greek Revolution and Byron's interest in it.

25. What did he do, in preparation and in action?

26. When and where did he write his last poem? Tell something of it.

27. How came his death?

28. What does the author say of Byron's fame?

THOMAS CARLYLE . . . . Criticism and Biography.

1. Relate Carlyle's boyhood, youth, and early life, to his engagement as a private tutor.

2. What were his first two books; how did he write?

3. Tell of the "Wilhelm Meister," and of what Carlyle and Dr. Lord thought of "literature," as a vocation.

4. Whom did Carlyle marry, and what were his domestic relations?

5. After leaving Edinburgh where did the Carlyles live, and what did he there accomplish?

6. What is to be said of Carlyle's knowledge of German Literature, and of his opinion of Goethe?

7. Describe his great essay on Burns.

8. How did he regard Voltaire?

9. What says the author of his essay on "Characteristics," and of the tone of his life and writings while at Craigenputtock?

10. What about Dr. Johnson, as viewed by Carlyle?

11. What says the author concerning Johnson's power in conversation?

12. Relate something of Emerson's friendship for Carlyle.

13. Give an idea of the "Sartor Resartus," and of how it was appreciated.

14. How does the author discriminate between the biographical heroes of Macaulay and of Carlyle?

15. Describe Carlyle's life in London, and tell of his friends there.

16. How did he manage while writing his history of "The French Revolution"?

17. What disaster occurred, and with what result?

18. How does Dr. Lord speak of this work; how and where was it appreciated?

19. What is said of Carlyle as a lecturer; and of lecturing and public speaking in England and in America?
20. Tell of Carlyle's book on "Chartism."
21. How originated his "Past and Present," and what was it?
22. What did Carlyle think of social conditions; and of reformers?
23. What was his mental temper at this time, and how did it affect his influence?
24. What was the effect of Carlyle's "Oliver Cromwell"?
25. How does the author present the faults and the merits of that work?
26. When and how were Carlyle's domestic relations disturbed?
27. Tell of his life after the issue of his "Cromwell."
28. How did his "Life of Frederic the Great" influence his fame?
29. Tell of his declining years, the death of his wife, his own departure.
30. Summarize the author's view of the man, and his permanent position.
31. Return to the opening of the lecture, and reproduce in your own way the author's sketch-review of Carlyle's life, temper, and fame.

LORD MACAULAY . . . . Artistic Historical Writing.

1. What is Macaulay's position of eminence, and to what special gifts is it owing?
2. Tell of his origin, and early life.
3. Where does the author think that his greatness and mental power resided?
4. Describe Macaulay's college career, profession, and occupation.
5. What began his literary triumphs?
6. Tell of his social relations, friends, etc.
7. What says the author about the "Milton" essay, and Macaulay's other literary work?

8. How did Macaulay enter political life, and with what success?

9. What did he do in India?

10. Describe some of his essays, as characterized by Dr. Lord.

11. What was his position on his return from India, and what were his habits?

12. Quote something of Sydney Smith's witty characterization of Macaulay.

13. What of his travels, and, on his return, his new political life?

14. Tell of his East Indian essays.

15. Where and how did appreciation of Macaulay's miscellaneous essays first take the form of collected publication?

16. What further of his parliamentary career, and its close?

17. Describe his "History of England," and his method of writing it. What did Thackeray say of him?

18. How did Macaulay regard his own writing; and what is said of his conversational confidence? What did Lord Palmerston say of him?

19. What inconsistencies appear in Macaulay's writings; and what says Dr. Lord of his prophecies about America?

20. Tell of his emoluments and honors, his social success and renewed parliamentary election.

21. What was the reception of his completed "History"?

22. Describe his personal traits.

23. What of his last years, and death?

24. What verdict does Dr. Lord pronounce upon Macaulay?

SHAKSPEARE . . . . . The Poet.

1. What is the author's idea of original genius in individuals?

2. In Shakspeare's youth, what was the great enjoyment of the people, and how did that affect the writers of the day?

3. What is said of Shakspeare's originality; and of Chaucer's?

4. What of the Bible; the Liturgy; the Lord's Prayer; Law; classic writings generally?

5. Why is little known of Shakspeare?

6. What is known?

7. How, rather, are we to know the man Shakspeare?

8. What consideration is given to his dramatic art?

9. How does his power of expression make him the type of the poet, for representing the large or the small, the single or the multitudinous?

10. In what peculiar way do the sonnets impress the reader?

11. What power in the plays exceeds the beauty of the lines?

12. What great trait in Shakspeare does Emerson call "royal"?

13. Weighing the man, as shown in his works, recognizing his vast powers of interpretation, what profit does Emerson find in his performances, as a help in life?

14. Do you agree with him? For what reason?

15. What did other seers of nature and life—Israelite, German, Swede—find and show to man?

16. How does that differ from Shakspeare's revelations?

17. What does Emerson think is yet needed?

JOHN MILTON . . . . . Poet and Patriot.

1. The discovery of what book of Milton gave Macaulay the opportunity of treating the great poet in a new essay? What is said of it?

2. Why do some critics deny to Milton the credit given to earlier poets, and how does the author contest that judgment?

3. What discrimination does he make between the progress of the sciences and that of the arts?

4. How does he compare the origin and the effect of poetry among earlier and ruder peoples with the power of

the imagination among children; and what bearing has that on poetry in an enlightened society and the achievements of Milton?

5. What is the most striking characteristic of Milton's poetry? Illustrate by the Allegro and the Penseroso.

6. What distinguishes lyric from dramatic poetry?

7. Describe some characteristics of the Greek dramatists —Æschylus, Sophocles, Euripides—and the dramatic incompleteness of Milton's "Samson Agonistes."

8. What is said of Milton's "Comus"?

9. In discussing the "Paradise Lost" as compared with Dante's "Divine Comedy," what great difference is noted between the poetic images used by the two authors? Illustrate the difference.

11. Why is each admirable, judged by his own point of view?

12. Discriminate the personal character of the two poets, as displayed in their poems.

13. What is said of Milton's Sonnets?

14. As to Milton's public conduct, what test is offered for its justification or condemnation?

15. How did the Revolution of 1688 which dethroned James II justify the rebellion which dethroned his grandfather, Charles I?

16. Did the private virtues of Charles excuse his public vices?

17. What has the author to say of the excesses of revolutions, and the cure for the evils of new freedom?

18. What of the execution of Charles I and Milton's conduct in justifying it?

19. Give the author's view of Cromwell's administration, and of the rule of Charles II?

20. How are the characteristics of the Puritans and the Royalists contrasted, and why does the author prefer the former?

21. What were Milton's services in defending the liberty of the press and of private judgment?

22. Tell of the author's final estimate of Milton and his work.

JOHANN WOLFGANG GOETHE . . Literary Genius.

1. Why does Goethe stand preëminent?
2. How do we happen to know so much of him, although so little of other great writers?
3. Give some account of his parents and home influences.
4. Relate instances of his self-control, as boy and as man.
5. Tell of his student life, at Leipsic, and at Strasburg.
6. What were his literary works and his personal experience with women during the next five years, at Frankfort and at Wetzlar?
7. What notable event happened to him in 1775?
8. Describe the Grand Duchy of Saxe-Weimar.
9. Tell of Goethe's official life and usefulness in the Grand Duke's court?
10. How did his Italian tour in 1786 affect him, and how was he regarded?
11. Give an account of Goethe's personal presence, and its effect on others.
12. What were the habits of this genius, as regards work?
13. What charges have been made against him, in his relation with women; and how does the author regard them?
14. As to patriotism and popular liberty, what was Goethe's attitude? What of his composition, the "Märchen"?
15. Whom does the author cite for testimony to Goethe's goodness of heart?
16. As to his writings, what is Goethe's great distinction?
17. Relate instances of his early poetic and artistic tendencies.
18. What is said of his play, "Götz von Berlichingen;" and his novel, "The Sorrows of Werther"?
19. What of his lyric poetry, ballads, etc.?
20. Describe Goethe's methods of handling themes after classic models—the "Elegies," in Latin style; the "Hermann and Dorothea" and the "Iphigenie auf Tauris," in Greek hexameter?
21. What about his dramatic talent—its elements of success and of failure?

22. Describe his philosophical novel, "Wilhelm Meister"; its intention; its noted characters.
23. What is said of his other novel, "Elective Affinities"?
24. Make note of his treatment of feminine character.
25. What was Goethe's most famous work; of what did it treat; and when was it begun and finished?
26. Why was the Second Part so different from the First Part? What are the differences?
27. Give an idea of the plot and intention; where is it prefigured?
28. What of the character of Margaret, and the end of Part First?
29. What is the meaning of Part Second?
30. How does its close embody the moral of the whole play?

LORD TENNYSON . . . . Spirit of Modern Poetry.

1. What is regarded as Tennyson's supreme excellence, and how is it shown?
2. How are his gifts displayed as to words; metres; melody; human sympathy; religious doubt and belief?
3. What does he lack, as poet?
4. What was Tennyson's position as to religious thought, and immortality?
5. In his life, what was peculiar, considering his great public fame?
6. How does the author esteem the biography of the poet, by his son, Hallam Tennyson?
7. Tell something of Tennyson's parentage, family, birth, and early life.
8. What notable men were his college friends?
9. When did he first publish, and how, and with what result?
10. How was his volume of ten years later received, and by whom?
11. Give some idea of his personal appearance, as described by Thomas and Mrs. Carlyle.

12. Who were some of his friends at this time?

13. What great events in the poet's life took place in 1850?

14. After his marriage, where did he reside, and whither did he go after that?

15. Tell of his poem, "The Princess," its strength and weakness; its general purport; its true heroine.

16. What has the author to say of "In Memoriam"?

17. What of "Maud"?

18. Make a running account of the "Idylls of the King."

19. What is said of "Enoch Arden"?

20. Name Tennyson's three dramas of English history.

21. What of "Harold" and "Becket"?

22. In "Queen Mary," what is the era treated; what are the excellences and defects of the drama?

23. Besides the Queen, what other notable characters appear?

24. Tell something of Tennyson's other dramatic works, especially those written for the stage, and their reception.

25. How is Tennyson's influence on his age described: as to his life; his interpretation of nature; his attitude toward religion—prayer—Christ?

26. What is said of his politics; his learning; his sympathy; his optimistic faith?

27. What has been his special influence on the spirit of modern poetry?

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THE NEW ERA.

RICHARD WAGNER . . . . . Modern Music.

1. What was Wagner's name as a boy, and where did he go to school?
2. What of his early gift for music; for poetry; for languages?
3. What great composer, and which of his compositions, exerted the most noticeable influence on young Wagner?
4. How do Wagner's works show that influence?
5. Which others of his predecessors might Wagner have mentioned as influential with him, and why?
6. What is said of Wagner's first opera, "The Novice of Palermo"?
7. What occurred in connection with the opera companies he worked with,—Magdeburg; Königsberg; Riga?
8. Why and how did he go to Paris?
9. How did he succeed in Paris, and what became of the operas he had written—"The Flying Dutchman," "The Novice of Palermo" and "Rienzi"?
10. What took Wagner to Dresden, and with what result?
11. How did "The Flying Dutchman" succeed, and for what reason?
12. What was his next work, and its reception?
13. What was said of "Lohengrin" when it was brought out?
14. Tell of the Revolution of 1849 and Wagner's relation to it.
15. How did he spend the next four years in Switzerland?
16. Who befriended him and his music in Germany during his exile?
17. What great plan did Wagner now conceive and do much to execute?
18. Describe his professional visit to London.

19. Give the name of the opera he now wrote, and tell of its reception.

20. What was his comic opera, and what its meaning?

21. Tell of his Russian concert tour; its effect; the second tour, and his resolve.

22. What romantically strange event now befell?

23. Whither did Wagner go, and what of his music-dramas?

24. When and under what conditions did he arrange his first Bayreuth (*pron.* By-royt) festival?

25. How have the festivals been continued?

26. When and where did Wagner die?

27. How does the author discriminate between Haydn and Mozart on the one hand and Beethoven on the other?

28. What does he say of Brahms? Of Schubert? Of Chopin? Of Rubinstein? Of Tchaïkovsky? Of Dvorák (*pron.* Dforshak)? Of Grieg?

29. What of Liszt?

30. What was Wagner's influence on Verdi, and on the young composers of to-day?

31. What promising names does the author mention, giving a bright outlook for Music?

JOHN RUSKIN . . . . . Modern Art.

1. What special force did Ruskin contribute to literature?

2. What truth of infinite value does he teach?

3. Give some idea of Frederic Harrison's tribute to Ruskin (pp. 77-78).

4. What of Ruskin's parentage, birth, and youth?

5. How did he come to begin upon his greatest work, the "Modern Painters"? What is its scope?

6. What architectural works did he write?

7. How did he follow these?

8. Tell of Ruskin's early inclinations and travels.

9. Relate the circumstances of his first love; his second attachment, marriage, and its outcome.

10. What were Ruskin's relations to the Pre-Raphaelite Brotherhood of Artists?

11. What is said of them, and especially of Rossetti and other painters?

12. Where was Ruskin now living, and what distinguished people were among his intimates?

13. How was he treated by universities and public institutions?

14. Describe his personal appearance.

15. What is said of his *brochures* (pamphlets) on social questions and political economy?

16. What does Frederic Harrison say of the literary influences affecting Ruskin?

17. What, of his public teaching?

18. What, of his Socialistic ideals, and later labors among the poor?

19. Speaking of his later books and pamphlets, what says the author about "The Queen of the Air"? "Ethics of the Dust"? "Kings' Treasuries," and "Queens' Gardens," etc. [This line of question may be followed into more or less detail (for pages 100-102) according to taste.]

20. How did Ruskin's nature and his earlier career make his turning from art to social reform, after his fortieth year a consistent if a remarkable development of his activities?

21. In his book, "Unto this Last" what lessons are inculcated in the four included essays?

22. How do this and others of his later books on Social matters harmonize with his early teachings in his works on art?

23. What does he preach to the laborer, in "Time and Tide" and in "Fors Clavigera"?

24. What error vitiated his economic gospel?

25. What is said of his Guild of St. George, and its results?

26. Where and when did he die, and where was his body interred?

27. In what is his influence seen?

HERBERT SPENCER . . The Evolutionary Philosophy.

1. When, where, and under what parentage was Spencer born, and what were his education and early occupation?

2. When did he begin to write to the periodicals, and on what subjects?

3. What was his editorial work, and what the special ideas inculcated in his first important publication? (Name it, and give its foundation thought.)

4. What was the work in which the doctrine of evolution began to take definite form; and what, its relation in time to Darwin's "Origin of Species"?

5. When did Spencer issue the prospectus of his "Synthetic Philosophy," and when did the successive works appear?

6. What was Spencer's physical condition through life; and what, his relations to marriage, academic honors, and travel? Where does he yet reside?

7. Taking up his latest book, "Facts and Comments" (1901), what does Spencer say of Athletics; Party Government; Patriotism; Style?

8. What has the writer of this article to say about Spencer's position respecting religion?

9. In the "Synthetic Philosophy" (intended to co-ordinate all departments of physical and psychical development) what does Spencer first point out, in the introductory work on "First Principles," concerning the belief in an Absolute or Unknowable; and what in the Second Part concerning the laws or principles discernible in *manifestations* of the Absolute—that is, in phenomena?

10. For conclusions in this work: What are the deepest truths one can reach; how are they seen and classified; what is the highest achievement of science in regard to them?

11. What is the limitation of Science?

12. What does the interpretation of all phenomena in terms of Matter, Motion and Force, amount to?

13. Where, then, do these reasonings leave us as regards solving the question of a spiritualistic or a materialistic theory respecting the ultimate nature of things?

14. Why does Spencer pass over the application of his principles to Inorganic Nature?

15. Before proceeding to consider its application to Organic Nature, give the "formula of evolution" in Spencer's own language.

16. To what orders of phenomena does he allege its applicability?

17. How does he hold that the evolutionary principle may be deduced from the persistence of force, as well as inductively established from classified facts,—thus bringing it into the domain of philosophy as well as of science?

18. In discussing the phenomena of "life, mind, and society," the first division comes in his work, "Principles of Biology." Tell briefly the contents of its three parts.

19. In the second part, what are the inductive arguments for evolution, drawn from Classification? Those from Embryology? Those from Morphology? Those from Distribution?

20. How is the conclusion reached deductively in harmony with that established by induction?

21. Passing from the fact of evolution, where does Mr. Spencer find adequate causes for its operation, *i. e.*, *How* has it taken place?

22. How would he test the interpretation of the phenomena of the organic world as a whole; and how does he pursue this inquiry?

23. What has he to say of the future of the human race?

24. In his "Principles of Psychology" (following up *life* with *mind*), how does he trace the evolution of mental processes; to what does he reduce them by analysis; and how does heredity lead to the next great step?

25. In "Principles of Sociology," what are the factors entering into social phenomena?

26. What is the process of the evolution of governments—political, religious, and ceremonial (those of polite society)?

27. How does Spencer discuss industrial organization?

28. What are his ultimate conclusions as to social evolution?

29. What concessions are made as to progress and retrogression?

30. How is social evolution, in spite of minor retrogression, to result in peaceful civilization?

31. In what way will private requirements come to coincide with public needs?

32. How much of the labor of collecting and systematizing his enormous number of facts was performed by Mr. Spencer himself?

33. In the "Principles of Ethics" what is Spencer's view as to a natural or a supernatural basis for morals?

34. What is said of the variations of ethical sentiment in different societies and at different times? Illustrate.

35. Does Mr. Spencer believe in an intuitive moral sense? Why?

36. Along what line does he look for the development of a high morality?

37. How does Spencer's last work in the series, "Principles of Ethics" (1879-93), coincide with his first work, "Social Statics" (1850)?

38. What distinction is drawn between the relations of Spencer and of Darwin to the thought of the Nineteenth Century?

CHARLES R. DARWIN . His Place in Modern Science.

1. Where does Darwin stand in Science, and what was the specific merit of his Hypothesis as to the Evolutionary theory?

2. Tell of his parentage, birth, and education.

3. What change of his plan for life came to him at Edinburgh; what did he at Cambridge; and what was the issue?

4. What were his early publications, and from what did they result?

5. When did he first get the idea of his great theory; what was it?

6. Tell of his development of this, and its relation to the ideas of Alfred R. Wallace; what was the result?

7. What is said of his "Origin of Species," its success, and the reasons for that?

8. What, of the "Variation of Animals and Plants under Domestication"?

9. What, of "The Descent of Man"? Why did he enter upon that branch of the origin of species?

10. Mention the names and dates of his other works.

11. Tell of his health, his last days, death, funeral, burial.

12. What of Darwin's mental characteristics?

13. What did he himself write, as to his æsthetic faculties in later life?

14. As to his religious views: what were they?

15. What dissenters had preceded Darwin as to the accepted belief in the independent and immutable creation of species?

16. What does Darwin try to prove in the "Origin of Species"?

17. Why does he claim satisfactory conclusions from the application of his theory to the facts observed?

18. Why did the naturalists of his day generally decline to accept his theory?

19. What was Darwin's view of that?

20. How did he regard his theory as related to the belief in a Creator?

21. Referring to his "Variation of Animals and Plants under Domestication," how did he illustrate the selection and accumulation of beneficial variation?

22. How did he answer his critics, who demanded explanations of each variation?

23. What difficulty did he find in harmonizing the variations—beneficial and otherwise—with the designs of a benevolent Creator?

24. In "The Descent of Man," what was the principal induction from the evidence, and why did Darwin rest confidently upon it?

25. What said he of the evolution of man's mental powers, and especially of the value of language as a factor?

26. What of the development of man's moral qualities?

27. As this is a great obstacle to the acceptance of Darwin's theory of man's descent, it is worth careful consideration. What is a moral being? And how can the moral sense grow, as illustrated by a similar sense in animals?

28. What does Darwin think of the alleged universality of man's belief in God?

29. What, as to immortality?

30. How does he regard the distaste of some to recognize the descent (or ascent) of man from the higher grade of animals (as they from the lowest), when compared with the readily accepted view of the descent of civilized man from savages?

31. As a scientist, what most concerned Darwin?

32. At present what is the state of opinion among scientists as to Darwin's hypothesis; and what great principle is admitted,—what former belief is no longer asserted?

JOHN ERICSSON . . . Navies of War and Commerce.

1. How is the world's life at present dependent on the work of the engineer?

2. What three periods geographically, and what three professionally, mark off Ericsson's life?

3. Tell of his birth and education up to the age of seventeen. What special training, of marked use, did he receive?

4. What did Ericsson do at seventeen; and what next?

5. What work did he now take up, which interested him through life?

6. When he went to London what did he first do; and in what did he employ himself from 1827-39?

7. Relate some of the early experiments concerning the screw-propeller as a means of marine propulsion. Stevens; Ressel; De Lisle.

8. What obstacles to marine improvement did Ericsson find in the paddle-wheel, and when and why did he take up the idea of oblique under-water propulsion?

9. How about F. P. Smith's screw-propeller patent?

10. What of Francis B. Ogden and Captain Robert F. Stockton, and Ericsson's start for America?

11. Why did he come?

12. What was his first success?

13. Tell of his building of the "Princeton" for the U. S. Government under Capt. Stockton, and the result.

14. In 1861 what was the condition of the idea of armored war-ships?

15. How and when was Ericsson's "Monitor" put in hand and built?

16. What advantage had Ericsson in preparation for it?

17. What effect did the "Monitor's" victory over the "Merrimac" have upon Ericsson's fortunes?

18. How did he extend his operations to foreign nations?

19. What of Ericsson's "Destroyer"?

20. What did he do as to the improvement of guns and heavy ordnance?

21. Tell of his interest in marine steam-engines.

22. What other lines of engine-driving did he experiment in, and what other sources of power?

23. Tell of his death, burial, and removal of his body to Sweden.

24. What was Ericsson's connection with the change of ship-building material from wood to iron?

25. What changes did he live to see, in material and in propulsive power?

26. What improvement did he introduce in steam-engine working?

27. In war-ship construction how did the "Monitor" introduce entirely new principles?

28. What of Theodore R. Timby, and his connection with the invention of the revolving turret?

29. How does Ericsson's influence survive in the modern battle-ship, despite the great changes since his day?

30. What were Ericsson's chief mental characteristics?

31. In what did his genius essentially consist?

32. What was his character as a man?

LI HUNG CHANG . . . . . The Far East.

1. How does the author introduce his hero?
2. When did Li Hung Chang first become known; what was his personal appearance?
3. Give the author's brief summary of his career.
4. As to China: from what direction did the Chinese most fear attack; how did they try to guard against it, and with what result?
5. Tell of the Mongol conquerors of China, especially of Kubla Khan, and his methods.
6. What great dynasties before the Mongols are famous, and for what policies?
7. When were the Mongols expelled?
8. What four great inventions were known to the ancient Chinese; how did they use them; and who made better use of them?
9. What science had its rise in China, and how did it become known to the Occident?
10. What is said of Chinese knowledge of astronomy, and of the influence of the Jesuit missionaries in that regard?
11. How did these missionaries prosper as to the spread of Christianity in China, and by what single blunder was much ground lost?
12. What further aroused the ill-will and suspicions of the Chinese concerning Christian nations?
13. Give an account of the so-called "Opium War" of 1839, and its results.
14. Where was Li Hung Chang when this war broke out; what was the course of his literary training?
15. How did Li enter upon a military career?
16. Describe the Taiping Rebellion and the declared opinions and acts of the rebels.
17. Who was the leader and what were his characteristics?
18. Who successfully operated against the Rebels, and in what way?
19. Who was General Gordon, and what was his connection with the war, and with Li?
20. How did this war result, for Li Hung Chang?

21. Describe the "Arrow War," its inception, and course.

22. Tell of the negotiations for peace by U. S. Minister Reed, Dr. Williams and Dr. Martin (the author of this article).

23. When the Ministers of the four powers went to exchange ratified copies of the treaties, what occurred at the mouth of the Peiho River?

24. At Peking what occurred?

25. What was the result?

26. After this how did the Chinese change their policy concerning foreigners and foreign ways?

27. Who was the first U. S. Minister to China, and how did Consul George F. Seward prevent a war with France?

28. What atrocity did the Chinese commit in 1871, and for what reason?

29. What of the French War, and Dr. Martin's aid to the Chinese authorities?

30. How was it settled, and what had Li Hung Chang to do with it?

31. How and where did America open Japanese ports to the world?

32. Describe the episode of the downfall of the Shoguns and the return of the Mikado to real power.

33. What of Formosa, and how did China and Japan fall out?

34. In what way did Earl Li strengthen his country, and what of the end of the struggle, and the embassage of peace?

35. What happened in 1898, and how was the Empress Dowager concerned in it?

36. What did the European powers do, and how were these acts resented by the Empress?

37. Describe the growing conflict,—the Boxers; the killings; the marines; the legations; the siege; the rescue.

38. What became of the Court, and who negotiated the treaties of peace?

39. What of Dr. Martin's last interview with Earl Li, and the old man's death?

40. Give something of the author's obituary notice of Li Hung Chang.

DAVID LIVINGSTONE . . . . African Development.

1. Why do we find in Africa both the beginning of civilization and its slowest progress; surface; rivers; climate; animals?

2. When did Livingstone make his first journey to Africa; for what purpose; and with what modification of his aim?

3. What did he come to believe (quote Stanley), and what has been the result?

4. Tell of Livingstone's birth, early life, departure for Africa, marriage, and place of labor.

5. What two great objects did he set before himself?

6. How did he win his way among the savages; and how, along the same lines, did the two Catholic missionaries open the Wabemba country?

7. Who acted differently, and with what effect?

8. Mention some of Livingstone's discoveries and their present condition: Lake Mweru; the Zambesi; Victoria Falls; Lake Nyassa; the great central lake region.

9. What is said of changes in the surface of Africa, as affecting maps?

10. Which of Livingstone's journeys established his fame as an explorer, and what were his routes?

11. How did he get on without money?

12. What is said of his return to England, and his reception?

13. What books did he publish, and when; and how much of his time was he in the field out of 24 years between 1849-73?

14. What of his last journeys, and the book describing them?

15. Tell of the different journeys across Africa, from Livingstone's first in 1849 to 1898:—Stanley; Trivier; Lloyd; Speke; and present methods.

16. Referring to route maps, what of Pogge and Wissmann; Dr. Junker; Dr. Donaldson Smith?

17. How have most explorers achieved their successes: Burton; Lenz; De Foucauld and Harris; Junker; Grenfell?

18. What absurd illustration is given of a hasty observer?

19. How does the author describe and illustrate the exploring and mapping of unknown countries: Livingstone and Rhoades; Speke and Stanley; Commander Whitehouse? Others?

20. Tell of some of the geographical guesses and surprises: the Kong Mountains; the Niger river; the Zambesi portage; the Congo river.

21. What of the desert of Sahara and water?

22. How does the height of South Africa above the sea-level affect the climate and production?

23. Tell of the Pygmies; of the two great groups of African races; of cannibalism.

24. How are the white races on the whole improving the condition of Africa; human sacrifices; slave-trade; Christianization; railroads and steamboats?

25. From what political process has this come about; and why?

26. What nation is the most conspicuous in studying African economics, and how?

27. What is the outlook for South Africa; farming; fruit; tobacco; ostrich raising; gold?

28. What of diamonds and minerals?

29. What of harbors and commerce?

30. What is the summing up of the future work in Africa?

SIR A. HENRY LAYARD . . Modern Archæology.

1. When Xenophon led the retreat of the ten thousand Greeks from Persia, what spot did they pass?

2. What had happened there 200 years before, and what remained to mark it?

3. Tell of the predecessors of Nineveh and Babylon.

4. What other great names had disappeared, in Egypt and Greece and Asia Minor?

5. Who first began the publication and interpretation of Egyptian antiquities? What scholar did he employ, and what was the process of deciphering the Rosetta Stone?

6. What Frenchman made a beginning on the plains of Nineveh?

7. Who was Layard, and what was his early life, and his start for strange lands?

8. What did the two companions do; why did they separate?

9. What did Layard then?

10. How did he interest the British Ambassador at Constantinople, and whither did he betake himself?

11. What was his plan, and how did he carry on the work?

12. What did he first find, and what was the result for his plans?

13. What were his two great books, and what did he unearth in Nineveh?

14. Illustrate the value of the findings by the black obelisk of Shalmaneser II.

15. What other men followed Layard in the East?

16. What has been found in Egypt—what kind of records, showing what elements of the ancient life?

17. What is said of Arabia?

18. What, of the noble passion for discovery shown by Frenchmen? Name some of them and their works.

19. What does the author say of the great empire of the Hittites, and of what has been found about them?

20. What of Palestine?

21. Who began the recent explorations in the region of ancient Troy, and what has been learned there?

22. What of Crete and of Greece?

23. How about the mounds and pyramids and temples of ancient America? What is found in North America; Mexico, Yucatan, and Peru?

MICHAEL FARADAY . . . Electricity and Magnetism.

1. Where was Faraday born, and what were his parentage and boy-life?

2. What two books interested him, while a book-binder's

apprentice, and how did he gain a place in the Royal Institution?

3. What was Faraday's greatest discovery (Aug., 1831), and how was it related to Oersted's discovery (1820)?

4. What were his first experiments in this matter; why unsuccessful; and what fact first gave him the hint he needed?

5. What substitution did he make, which proved to be the great step to success?

6. Describe his simple apparatus and the results.

7. What are lines of magnetic force; how are they affected by the passage of an electric current through their field, producing magnetism from electrcity?

8. What is the result of passing an inactive conducting wire through the magnetic whirls?

9. Tell in a sentence, then, the discovery of Oersted and that of Faraday.

10. What were Faraday's discoveries as to the mutual relation of light and magnetism; how arrived at?

11. What did he think about it, and how was his theory more accurately developed by Maxwell?

12. Who first experimented on magnetic qualities of certain substances, and how did Faraday enlarge the scope of this as to all substances?

13. What is said of paramagnetism and diamagnetism?

14. What, of the magne-crystallic force?

15. Describe Faraday's researches into the chemical decomposition of compound substances by electrcity.

16. What terms or names did he propose for certain electro-chemical phenomena?

17. What is a dynamo electrical machine, and how did Faraday invent the first practical one?

18. How did he regard the improvements by others upon the principles he first put forth?

19. What is said of his making of the first alternating-current transformer, and what has been the result?

20. How about the productions of Masson and Bréguet, Ruhmkorff, Tesla, and Elihu Thomson?

21. How have induction coils been used in the production of Röntgen rays? What are the latter?

22. In what way did Edison invent a wonderful application of these rays, and with what result to science?

23. Describe the beginning of wireless telegraphy. What are its limits?

24. How did Faraday produce the first electric motor?

25. What are Faraday's relations to electric lighting?

26. How did he improve upon the Voltaic pile; and how may the steam-engine dynamo be improved upon?

27. As to the electrical transmission of power, what is the process?

28. What is a great difficulty, and how is it avoided?

29. What was the early method used, and how have Tesla and other inventors improved upon it?

30. As to electric transit, describe the trolley methods of propulsion, and the means of controlling it.

31. Who invented the speaking telephone, and in what years?

32. Describe its operation.

33. Give some account of the electric telegraph, its early and its later methods.

34. As to the Niagara Falls plant for generating electricity through dynamos, driven by a high fall of water-power through a tunnel, tell of the amount of horse-power now utilized, and what is in further preparation.

35. Tell of some of the products manufactured by the application of electricity at Niagara: Calcium carbide; Aluminium; Caustic soda and bleaching salt; Carborundum; Graphite.

36. What is there of Faraday in this enormous installation of manufacturing power?

37. What surprises may electro-chemistry have in store?

38. How was Faraday's scientific eminence recognized in his lifetime?

39. Where did he die?

40. What did Professor Tyndall say of him?

RUDOLF VIRCHOW . . . . Medicine and Surgery

1. What was the state of medicine when the Nineteenth Century opened? Illustrate by Jenner and Vaccination.

2. What was the Humoral Pathology, and what were the chief employments of medical writers and the main methods of treatment by physicians?

3. When did the awakening begin, and to whom was it due? Illustrate.

4. What two features in the progress of medicine were potent?

5. What is said of the study of medicine in the early part of the Century?

6. What lines of experimental study arose, and what does the author say of them?

7. Why did Hahnemann, the founder of Homœopathy, rebel against the practice of his day, and what did he allege?

8. What was the occasion of the fame of Dr. Laennec.

9. What of the clinical thermometer?

10. What of other instruments of precision?

11. What is said of parasites as the causes and insects as the carriers of disease? (Malaria, etc.).

12. To whom is due the theory of *bacteria* as a cause of disease? What is the theory?

13. What is the course of germ diseases and their resistance by the blood?

14. Describe the generation of antitoxines, and their operation.

15. How are antitoxines artifically cultivated?

16. What was the system of aseptic treatment originated by Joseph Lister (now Lord Lister, one of King Edward VII's attending physicians)? Explain it, in surgery, and in midwifery.

17. What improvements have been made in such surgical treatments as for a broken leg? Name other devices.

18. What does the author say of specialism?

19. In reference to the use of artificial serum, transmission of blood, other infusions, what is said?

20. What had Robert Koch been famed for, and what

deviation of a special bacillus did he announce that he had found? What was its value?

26. What has been learned about pulmonary tuberculous disease?

27. What chemical aids has medicine had?

28. How has progress been made from vegetable principles to animal secretions?

29. What is said of the application of cold, and of heat, in certain forms of disease?

30. Who discovered the anæsthetic properties of sulphuric ether, and who carried it further and published it by demonstration?

31. Who brought forward chloroform, and how do the two anæsthetics stand in favor?

32. What of cocaine?

33. Who first performed the operation of ovariotomy and what is its bearing?

34. What is said of medical treatment in war; what of the insane?

35. What is the supreme achievement of the Medicine of the Nineteenth Century?

36. What has been accomplished by the introduction of trained nurses?

37. As to literature, tell of the great catalogue of the Surgeon-General's Office, United States Army. Whose work was it?

38. Who is named as the strongest individuality in the Medicine of the Nineteenth Century?

39. What has been the direction of his life work?

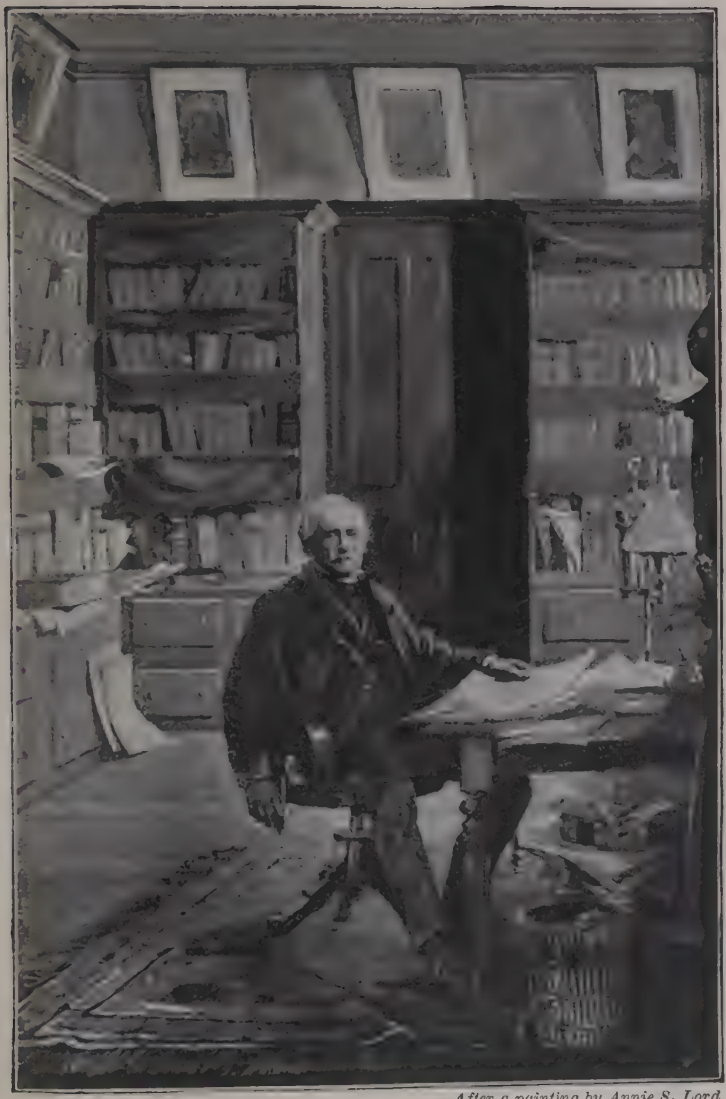
40. What was his public life?

41. What were his great writings?

42. How, besides his literary work, did he influence the science of medicine?

43. How was Virchow regarded by his contemporaries?

44. When did he die?



After a painting by Annie S. Lord

DR. JOHN LORD IN HIS LIBRARY

I write not to preach, but to paint.

THE WORLD'S HISTORY:

CHRONOLOGICAL VIEW.

THE WORLD'S HISTORY

CHRONOLOGICAL VIEW

Old Pagan and Hebrew Civilizations.

	VOLUME	TIME B. C.
EGYPT, ASSYRIA, PHŒNICIA, PERSIA, ETC.: Ancient Religions	I	5000
CHINESE CIVILIZATION		2300–478
Lao-Tse, Confucius	I	
RELIGIONS OF INDIA: Brahmanism and Buddhism	I	2000–550
MONOTHEISM: Abraham	II	2000
ISRAEL IN EGYPT: Joseph	II	1700
HEBREW JURISPRUDENCE: Moses	II	1571–1451
THE JUDGES AND PROPHETS: Samuel	II	1100
ISRAELITISH CONQUESTS: David	II	1055–1015
STORY OF THE HEBREW MONARCHY: Solomon	II	1015–975
DIVISION OF THE JEWISH KINGDOM: Elijah	II	IXth century
CLASSIC MYTHOLOGY: Greek and Roman Religions (Homer to Julius Cæsar)	I	850–50
NATIONAL JEWISH DEGENERACY: Isaiah	II	740–701
PHYSICS AND METAPHYSICS: Ancient Philosophy (Thales to Aristotle and Zeno)	I	640–300
THE FALL OF JERUSALEM: Jeremiah	II	629–580
ASIATIC SUPREMACY: Cyrus	IV	559–529

Old Pagan and Hebrew Civilizations, continued.

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Ancient Achievements.		
THE FINE ARTS (*Highest Development*): Egypt, Assyria, Greece, and Rome	III	500
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ORIGINAL GENIUS IN PHILOSOPHY: Socrates	I	470–399
THE HEROIC AGE OF JUDAISM: The Maccabees	II	175–164
THE CLASSICS: Poetry, History and Oratory in Greece and Rome	I	800–95 A. D.
SCIENTIFIC KNOWLEDGE: Astronomy, Geography, etc.	III	2000–100
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Roman Imperialism.		
MATERIAL LIFE: The Useful and Mechanic Arts	III	4000–50
GLORY AND SHAME: Pagan Society (*Highest and Lowest*)	III	50
THE SPREAD OF CHRISTIANITY: St. Paul	II	A. D. 67
THE ROMAN EMPIRE: Marcus Aurelius	IV	121–180
CHRISTIANITY ENTHRONED: Constantine the Great	IV	272–337
SACRED ELOQUENCE: Chrysostom	IV	347–407

Roman Imperialism, continued.

	VOLUME	TIME A. D.
WOMAN AS FRIEND:		
Paula	IV	347–404
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St. Ambrose	IV	340–397
CHRISTIAN THEOLOGY:		
St. Augustine	IV	354–430
LATTER DAYS OF ROME:		
Theodosius the Great	IV	346–395
FOUNDATION OF THE PAPACY:		
Leo the Great	IV	390–461

The Dark Ages.

SARACENIC CONQUESTS:		
Mohammed	V	570–632
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Charlemagne	V	742–814
SAXON ENGLAND:		
Alfred the Great	VIII	849–901
THE PAPAL EMPIRE:		
Hildebrand (Gregory VII.)	V	1020–1085
MEDIÆVAL THEOLOGY:		
St. Anselm	V	1033–1109
MONASTIC INSTITUTIONS:		
St. Bernard	V	1091–1153

The Feudal Ages.

LOVE: Héloise and Abélard	VII	1101–1164
THE FEUDAL SYSTEM	V	800–1300
THE CRUSADES	V	1095–1272
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Thomas Becket	V	1118–1170
THE SCHOLASTIC PHILOSOPHY:		
Thomas Aquinas	V	1225–1274

Renaissance and Reformation.

GOTHIC ARCHITECTURE	V	1100–1400
RISE OF MODERN POETRY:		
Dante	VI	1265–1321
DAWN OF THE REFORMATION:		
John Wyclif	V	1324–1384

Renaissance and Reformation, continued.

	VOLUME	TIME A. D.
EARLY ENGLISH LIFE: Chaucer	VI	1340–1400
HEROIC WOMEN: Joan of Arc	VII	1412–1431
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RELIGIOUS ENTHUSIASM: St. Theresa	VII	1515–1582
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THE HUGUENOTS: Henry of Navarre	VIII	1553–1610
THE POET: William Shakspeare	XIII	1564–1616
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The Age of Kings.

ABSOLUTISM: Richelieu	VIII	1585–1642
THE THIRTY YEARS' WAR (1618–1648): Gustavus Adolphus	VIII	1594–1632
CIVIL LIBERTY: Oliver Cromwell	VIII	1599–1658

The Age of Kings, continued.

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POET AND PATRIOT: John Milton	XIII	1608–1674
THE FRENCH MONARCHY: Louis XIV.	VIII	1638–1715
THE POLITICAL WOMAN: Mme. de Maintenon	VII	1635–1719
THE WOMAN OF THE WORLD: Duchess of Marlborough	VII	1660–1744
RUSSIAN EMPIRE: Peter the Great	VIII	1672–1725
CAUSES OF REVOLUTION IN FRANCE: Louis XV.	VIII	1710–1774
THE PRUSSIAN POWER: Frederic the Great	VIII	1712–1786

Modern Europe and America.

SOCIALISM AND EDUCATION: Rousseau	XIII	1712–1778
THE FRENCH REVOLUTION: Mirabeau	IX	1749–1791
GERMANY'S GREATEST WRITER: Johann W. von Goethe	XIII	1749–1832
THE FRENCH EMPIRE: Napoleon Bonaparte	IX	1769–1821
WOMAN IN LITERATURE: Mme. de Staël	VII	1766–1817
THE FRENCH SALON: Mme. de Récamier	VII	1777–1849
RESTORATION OF THE BOURBONS: Chateaubriand	IX	1768–1848
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POLITICAL MORALITY: Edmund Burke	IX	1729–1797
EDUCATION OF WOMAN: Hannah More	VII	1745–1833
LIBERTY UNDER LAW: The American Idea (Colonial Development)	XI	1600–1775

Modern Europe and America, continued.

	VOLUME	TIME A. D.
DIPLOMACY: Benjamin Franklin	XI	1706–1790
THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION: George Washington	XI	1732–1799
CONSTRUCTIVE STATESMANSHIP: John Adams	XI	1735–1826
THE AMERICAN CONSTITUTION: Alexander Hamilton	XI	1757–1804
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ENGLISH TORYISM: George IV.	IX	1762–1830
THE U. S. SUPREME COURT: John Marshall	XI	1755–1835
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POETIC GENIUS: Lord Byron	XIII	1788–1824
WOMAN AS NOVELIST: George Eliot	VII	1819–1880
THE GREEK REVOLUTION	IX	1820–1828
UNITED ITALY: Count Cavour	X	1810–1861
THE CRIMEAN WAR: Czar Nicholas	X	1796–1855
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COMPROMISE LEGISLATION: Henry Clay	XII	1777–1852

Modern Europe and America, continued.

	VOLUME	TIME A. D.
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MODERN ARCHÆOLOGY: Sir Austen Henry Layard	XIV	1817–1894
THE EVOLUTIONARY PHILOSOPHY: Herbert Spencer	XIV	1820–
MEDICINE AND SURGERY: Rudolf Virchow	XIV	1821–1902
ENFRANCHISEMENT OF THE PEOPLE: Wm. E. Gladstone	X	1809–1898
MAKING OF THE GERMAN EMPIRE: Prince Bismarck	X	1815–1898
MODERN ART: John Ruskin	XIV	1819–1900
THE FAR EAST: Li Hung Chang	XIV	1823–1901

THE foregoing Chronological View of Dr. LORD's topics will show how amply, even closely, the author has covered the course of great movements and events in history, from the times of the earliest records down to our own day, so nearly do the dates of the great men and women selected as "Beacon Lights" follow one another. Thus the studious reader who is pursuing a course of research to gain a continuous history of the world's life can, by taking these representative characters in their time-order, have the long panorama unrolled before him—its salient features graphically portrayed, with their contemporary surroundings depicted in the alluring colors of life.

This is the more remarkable since DR. LORD approached his task—which grew to so notable an achievement—with the simpler, and yet in some respects more interesting, design of treating great *groups* of epochs or epoch-makers. Like the volumes of JOHN FISKE's American historical series, these lectures were written, not in their chronological order, but as the different themes and personal characters attracted the author; so that each lecture—and consequently each volume and the whole work—glows with the freshness and vigor of a special interest. It was only after forty years of research and writing and the oral delivery of the lectures to delighted audiences, that DR. LORD was persuaded to rewrite them for publication, and to gather them in volumes; and thus made it possible to realize the magnificent scope of the work that he had accomplished.

Doubtless many readers will be led to read these lectures in the same way, as the volumes on the special subjects attract at one time and another. This résumé of the contents, therefore, is concluded with a list of the successive volumes:

I. OLD PAGAN CIVILIZATIONS
II. JEWISH HEROES AND PROPHETS
III. ANCIENT ACHIEVEMENTS
IV. IMPERIAL ANTIQUITY
V. THE MIDDLE AGES
VI. RENAISSANCE AND REFORMATION
VII. GREAT WOMEN
VIII. GREAT RULERS
IX. MODERN EUROPEAN STATESMEN
X. EUROPEAN NATIONAL LEADERS
XI. AMERICAN FOUNDERS
XII. AMERICAN LEADERS
XIII. GREAT WRITERS
XIV. THE NEW ERA
XV. GENERAL INDEX, TOPICAL QUESTIONS, ETC.

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